

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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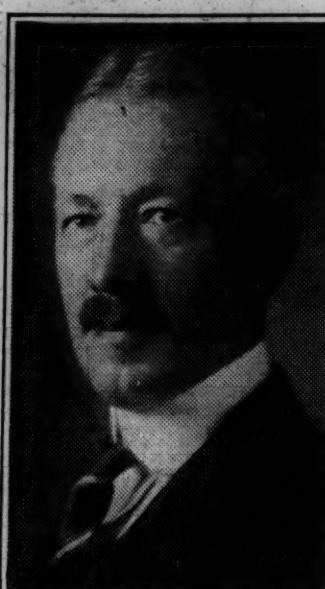
## NATIONS URGED TO LIMIT USES OF SUBMARINES

Prof. Hyde, of Columbia,  
Declares Guns Should Be  
Kept Off Merchantmen

## SHOWS THEY PROVED INADEQUATE IN WAR

Needs Only Agreement Among  
Naval Powers, He Says, to  
Restrict Operations

*Critic of Submarine*



© Marceau  
CHARLES CHENEY HYDE

## MEXICO DEFINES LAW AS APPLIED TO FOREIGNERS

Foreign Minister Publishes  
Explanation of Land Stat-  
ute in Statement

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22 (AP)—Señor Sanz, Foreign Minister, has made a lengthy explanation of the Mexican Land Law and its application to foreigners.

"In accordance with the Constitution of 1917, and for reasons of defense and otherwise, prohibition has been established against aliens acquiring real estate in the border coastal zone. Consequently since 1917 no alien has been able legally to acquire such rights in that zone, but the law had to solve problems of acquisitions prior to that date, establishing for aliens such conditions as they could keep their properties until death, when individuals, or until dissolution of companies, when corporations, and furthermore so that foreign heirs could dispose of them five years from the date of alien's death."

"This condition applies—only to heirs of such aliens as acquired real estate in the prohibited zone prior to 1917. Outside of the prohibited zone the only restriction imposed on heirs of aliens is that of obtaining the permit required by the Constitution, which is only a condition for the acquisition of property rights and therefore does not prevent aliens from acquiring them as long as they have obtained such permit, which does not affect the rights referred to in any fundamental manner. This practice has been observed since 1917 without difficulty."

"If it is deemed feasible to abandon the submarine as a commerce destroyer," he said, "it ought to be feasible also to forego the right to arm merchantmen against it. If this can be done through appropriate agreements, there are solid reasons to demand reconsideration of the question whether the further construction of submarine tonnage may be halted and checked."

Dr. Hyde recalled that much care had been concentrated in various countries on the problem of the maintenance of peace and modes of preventing war.

### Efforts Recently Made

"commendable efforts have recently been made by treaty to adjust by arbitration or by conciliation"

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## CROP CONTROL BOARD FAVORED BY MR. LOWDEN

Tells Illinois Growers It Should Operate on Plan of Federal Reserve Bank

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 22 (AP)—A federal farm board to regulate crop production for the farmer, as the Federal Reserve Board adjusted nationwide credit facilities for the industrial world, was advocated by Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois, before the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Acting through co-operative associations representing certain crops, such a farm board, Mr. Lowden said, might expect to prevent the ruinous over-production, which from time to time confronts agricultural producers, "turning the surplus of the very essentials of life from a burden into a blessing."

The Federal Reserve Board seeks to do, in reference to space, what a farm board should accomplish, in reference to time, with the seasonal surpluses of the farm.

**Farmer Faces Quandary**

"A surplus of the staple farm products is inevitable and necessary," said Mr. Lowden. "The farmer asks, if this seasonal surplus is a good thing for everyone else, why it should result in a loss to him? The farmer must always plan to raise more than just enough if this world is to be fed and clothed. Everyone recognizes this need."

"Business responds to the promise of a bountiful crop. The farmer's gladness, however, is tempered with the bitter thought that maybe these seeming blessings of a kindly Providence may bring him ruin. He is always confronted with this dilemma: If he produce too little, the world will go hungry and naked; if he produce too much, the surplus for the time may break the price he receives for his product to a point where it would have been better for him to let his fields lie fallow."

"In the South we say cotton is king; in the middle West it is corn we have crowned. But these royalties are buffeted about by the traders of the world. They have been made to yield immense profits to everyone but those who produce them, and all the while we have been marketing not alone these great staples of the North and South, but also each year a part of the fertility of the soil itself. If the farmer alone must bear the crushing burden of a surplus, under the slow operation of economic laws, the time will come when there will be no surplus and they will go hungry and but half clothed. In the interest, therefore, of society, as well as the farmer, we must contrive some method by which the surpluses of the very essentials of life shall become a blessing and not a burden."

**Farmer-Banker Relations**

"There seems to be an analogy between the seasonal surplus of staple farm crops and the surplus credit resources of the banks before the adoption of the federal reserve system. The resources of the banks as a whole were adequate for the business of the country as a whole. It frequently happened, however, that an unusual demand at some particular place exceeded the resources of that community, while in other sections there were ample credit

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church. In the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth and Park Streets, Back Bay, 8 p. m.

Addressees: The President, National Council of European conditions by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commanding First Naval District, Charles Hotel, meeting of Army and Navy Club, Hotel Bellevue, 8 p. m.

Concert by advanced students of New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Free public address, "The Human Quest," Dr. W. C. Warmingham, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 8:30.

Hockey match, Truro, N. S., vs. B. A. A., Boston Arena, 8:15.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Alice's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Opposite—The Sport of Kings, 8:15.

Hollie's—The Purple Cut, 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2 p. m.

Plymouth—"White Collars," 8:15.

Repository—"Much Ado About Nothing," 8:15.

Photoplas

Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.

Majestic—"The Blue Parade," 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Astronomical lecture, "Starlight," by Dr. Annie J. Cannon, Harvard College, Twentieth Century Club, 1.

Illustrated talk on books for children by Carleton W. Washburn, superintendent schools of Winnetka, Twentieth Century Club, 1.

Boston Bar Association luncheon, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 1.

Illustrated lecture on "Enchanted Land of the Great South," by Frederick Warren Poor, Boston City Club, 2.

Musie

Symphony Hall—Harold Bauer, pianist, 2:30.

Jordan Hall—Myra Mortimer, contralto, 8.

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Mushrooms, 59c a lb.

Near-by Breakfast Eggs, 65c doz. We have received a carload of Oranges and Grapefruit from our own grove in Florida. This flavor as this fruit has been freshly picked.

W. K. Hutchinson Co.

MAINE AVENUE, FAULTHWAITE ST., BOSTON

275 HARVARD ST., COOLIDGE CORNER Other Markets—Arlington, Lexington, Medford, Winchester,

resources in excess of their need. The Federal Reserve system was designed, among other things, to mobilize the credit resources of those banks which had a surplus and employ them where the credit resources were deficient.

"Suppose we had a federal farm board. Suppose that board should find that producers of any farm commodity were sufficiently organized to be really representative of all the producers of that commodity. Suppose it should authorize such organized producers to take care of the surplus, either storing it to meet a possible future deficiency or exporting it at the best terms available, the expense and losses to be borne proportionately by all the producers of that particular commodity. Such a board could function successfully, in my opinion, only if it operated through and in hearty sympathy with co-operative commodity associations. We could expect to prevent ruinous over-production only through such associations."

### SOVIET RECOGNITION LEFT AN OPEN ISSUE

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Jan. 22—The Rumanian paper *Adrevarul* writes that Rumania cannot remain indifferent if Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia renew their relations with Russia. This, it says, would compromise the existence of the Little Entente. In connection with this, it is authoritatively declared here that the question of the renewal of relations with Russia is at present not to be broadened. Information in this regard has already been given Rumania, but this does not affect the present situation.

The question has already been touched on several times at meetings of the foreign ministers of the Little Entente. Certain conclusions have been reached by which each of the three Little Entente states has a free hand regarding the renewal of its relations with Soviet Russia. The next meeting of the Little Entente in the middle of February will be held in Slovenia.

### UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT TO ACT AS ADVISER

By Special Cable

LONDON, Jan. 22—The Conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain adopted a resolution offered by Mrs. Grace M. Oldfield, asking the public authorities of the London and metropolitan boroughs to accelerate the building of homes for workers.

"There are," she said, "147,797 families living in one-room homes. Here is a specimen from Westminster: A man, his wife, a boy of 16, a boy of 14, a girl of 13, and a child of three years living, sleeping, cooking, and washing in one very clean room; no cooking facilities, except an open grate. We find 236,856 families have two-room homes. According to the October, 1925, report of the Church Assembly, 1,000,000 are grossly overcrowded."

The London County Council has estimated that the need is for a working program of 12,500 dwellings a year, continued for 12 years. Mrs. Oldfield pointed out that while starting with 2000 instead of 12,500 it was likely that construction would be in progress at the rate of 6000 yearly by the end of March.

"In Chelsea and Westminster," she declared, "two rich West End boroughs, there are slums; not a single dwelling has been built under the Chamberlain and Wheatley acts. We are all anxious for the return of the dove of peace. Let us hope that the public authorities that every house is a feather is the dove for the dove."

Dame Beatrice Lyall controverted the contention of Mrs. Oldfield that the authorities had been negligent, declaring that the London County Council at present had nearly 10,000 houses in various stages of building and under contract, and about 11,400 already completed.

The resolution of Mrs. Oldfield, however, was carried with a few dissentients.

## Sesquicentennial to Begin June 1, as Originally Planned

### Attempt to Postpone It Until 1927 Fails—Committee Feels Congressional Fund Is Forthcoming—Work Speeds Up

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Confident that they have the support of the Nation, and that Congress will grant a sizable appropriation, members of the Sesquicentennial Association are going ahead with their plans for holding the international exposition this year, and to open it June 1, as scheduled.

Decision to carry out the original plans was reached after a meeting of the national advisory commission, appointed by President Coolidge to confer with the association officials.

It was at first thought that the commission would advise that the exposition be postponed until next year, or to 1928, in order that more time might be had and that a larger celebration be held. However, after viewing the site, and the progress that had been made, and listening to Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick's insistence that the exposition should and could be held this year, the commission adopted a resolution that it accepts and approves the judgment of the Sesquicentennial Exposition officials to open in 1926." A second resolution urging Congress to take early steps to make a suitable appropriation was also adopted.

Within the last few weeks much sentiment in favor of postponing the celebration was expressed, and when the advisory commission met for the first time, several members declared they had planned a later day.

Many reasons were advanced, the majority of which were that more time was needed.

Among those favoring postponement was James M. Beck, former Solicitor-General of the United States, and chairman of the advisory commission. He stated, however, that the final decision rested with the Sesquicentennial Association.

Mayor Kendrick and others finally

convinced the advisory commission that it was possible to hold the celebration this year.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON, Jan. 22—Fair and cold tonight. Saturday fair and continued cold, strong northwesterly winds tonight, diminishing Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Northwesterly winds, cold, strong Saturday night, diminishing Saturday.

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High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:30 p. m.; Saturday, 6:58 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

Sketches for approval: Business houses specially catered to.

Sketches for approval: Business houses specially catered to.

### EADIE'S

46 Gaimboro Street, Boston

Groceries, Delicatessen, Meat, Fish

Poultry, Bakery, Vegetables

Everything to Eat

We Deliver Everywhere

Call us up—Back Bay 10400 and 5082

"We appreciate your patronage"

Telephone and mail orders filled.

Phoebe's Shoppe

50 Gainesboro Street, Boston

January and February Sale

Beads, Candles, Calendars

and Stationery, 1/2 Price

4 pairs of our regular \$1.55

Kayser or Gordon Hose at \$5.00

VALENTINES

Telephone and mail orders filled.

CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES

Air Compressors

TRACTORS DYNAMITE

SNOW SCOOPS

GEO. H. SAMPSON CO.

New Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

80 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Liberty 7479

Old South Meeting House

Sunday, Jan. 24, at 3:15

CONCERT QUESTIONS FREE

W. K. Hutchinson Co.

MAINE AVENUE, FAULTHWAITE ST., BOSTON

275 HARVARD ST., COOLIDGE CORNER

Other Markets—Arlington, Lexington, Medford, Winchester,

Mushrooms, 59c a lb.

Near-by Breakfast Eggs, 65c doz.

We have received a carload of Oranges and Grapefruit from our own grove in Florida.

This flavor as this fruit has been freshly picked.

W. K. Hutchinson Co.

244 MARKET AVENUE, FAULTHWAITE ST., BOSTON

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## FRENCH DESIRE BALKAN TREATY

Steps Taken to Bring About a Pact Before Disarmament Conference

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 22.—It is learned that the French Government is deeply interested in the proposed Balkan Security Pact. Steps are being taken to induce the various governments to put themselves on better terms as neighbors. The French, acting with the British, would like to hasten the preparation for a conference for the purpose of drawing up a document which would form the basis of disengagement.

It is difficult, however, to bring Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey together. There was a question of endeavoring to arrive at definite results before the preliminary disarmament conference, which will meet in Geneva. Obviously if the Balkans were pacified, the general problem of disarmament would be rendered easier. The figure of the sum is altogether changed if old quarrels are abandoned in the Balkans, which were the original cockpit of the great war and whose feuds—arousing enmities, rivalries and intrigues—have always menaced European peace.

Just as the western pact has a favorable bearing on the disarmament problem, so would an agreement between the smaller eastern powers considerably aid those desirous of an all-round reduction in war weapons.

Colonial diplomacy, therefore, is occupying itself seriously with the Near East, but the process of settlement is likely to be too long to come in the right order before the Geneva conference. This is an additional reason, it is hinted, for postponement for a short period of the disarmament conference, and though no decision will be official until Austerlitz Chamberlain and Aristide Briand have consulted together, the talk in diplomatic circles is based on the assumption of a certain delay.

Nevertheless, under the presidency of Paul Boncour, who will be the representative at Geneva for the French, a committee of experts of the Superior Council for National Defense met to consider a questionnaire which indicates the principal problems in disarmament. The opinions of the experts will be submitted to the national council, headed by President Doumergue, which will determine the instructions that the Government should give the French delegation.

## INDUSTRIAL LOCARNO PEACE IS PROPOSED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A novel offer to promote the "Locarno spirit" at home is announced.

It was made by Sir Harold Bowden, chairman of the Raleigh Cycle Company, Ltd., who said at Aldwych yesterday afternoon that he was prepared to defray the expenses of a conference between seven labor and seven employer's representatives in an endeavor to effect an industrial Britain what Locarno has wrought for Europe.

## LARGE LEGACIES LEFT TO HUMANE SOCIETIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A sum of £100,000 has been left to various humane societies for the protection of animals by Mrs. Sarah Martha Grove-Grady, whose ancestors were wool manufacturers in north England. Among the beneficiaries are the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Others include the Anti-Vivisection Society, the

## World News in Brief

New York (AP)—One of Fifth Avenue's most luxurious homes will be razed to make way for a \$2,500,000 apartment house as a result of the sale of G. Leonard Blair's residence at Five Avenue and Seventieth Street to Anthony Campagna. The price was \$700,000, or \$170 a square foot, said to be the largest on record for residence property of that size.

New York (AP)—Through installment selling, the year 1925 borrowed \$5,000,000 worth of business from 1926. George W. Norris, governor of the Philadelphia reserve bank, told members of the New York Dry Goods Association at their annual convention, W. M. G. Howe of Wichita, Kan., who was re-elected president of the dry goods business, is better than for many years.

Torquay, Eng. (AP)—A tax on visitors to this famous resort in the heart of the English Riviera is being advocated. It is pointed out that an impost of a shilling a week on each visitor would bring in a considerable amount in revenue during the course of the year and thus lower the taxes of the townspeople.

Washington (AP)—The National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, in an answer filed with the Federal Trade Commission to a complaint charging it with unfair methods of competition denied it was not attempting to restrain competition or monopolize the manufacture and sale of cash registers.

We Carry the Largest Stock  
in New England of Low Volatile

## Pocahontas and New River COAL

\$11 A TON

Prompt delivery in Greater Boston

METROPOLITAN COAL COMPANY  
20 Exchange Place Tel. CON gress 4600—MAIn 7780

The use of this grade of fuel is advised by E. C. Holtzman, State Fuel Administrator, for domestic use.

20 Exchange Place Tel. CON gress 4600—MAIn 7780

bourse business as taxed under the present law.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 22.—With regard to the financial discussion it is now provisionally fixed for Monday and Aristide Briand intimates that he will not make the matter a question of confidence. This unusual course is explained to be the outcome of a conviction that there have already been too much politics. But, naturally for the Government to affect indifference whether Paul Doumer's proposals or the cartellist counter-proposals are passed, is itself a piece of political strategy.

It is expected that the Senate will be invited to act as arbitrator.

## New York's Newsboys' Home Gives Aid to "Budding Genius"

Recent Celebration Recalls Work Among Youthful Seekers After Adventure—Novelists Have Built Their Stories From Its Colorful Material

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—There was a celebration downtown at the junction of Duane, William and New Chambers Streets recently, where the friendly red brick walls of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' House jut out like a slanting ray of brightness in the dingy shadows of the lower East Side. For nearly half a century this house has been there. During all this time its doors have been open day and night to boys from every where, known and unknown.

Colorful pages have been written into the lives of many of the boys who have come for help to the "newsboys' home," as it is called.

Some of them who entered years ago, timid and obscure urchins of the street, have emerged into positions of honor. Some have become Governors. In varying shades of importance the house has touched the lives of 50,000 boys.

Heroes of boy fiction have slept in these halls unaware of their importance to overnight lodgers of literary bent. "Chimney Sweepers" sprang into existence here when Edward W. Townsend, then a reporter on the old New York Sun, discovered an East Side boy at the house who appealed to him as the ideal hero for a series of stories. Horatio Alger came to the newsboys' home for firsthand accounts of the thrilling adventures that made his books popular. It was here that Roy L. McCandless gathered material for his newsboy stories.

"Fifteen years of working with boys have only added to my faith in the average boy of today. Within every boy there lies an ability that can be trained into proper channels. Sometimes, of course, his career will not lead to greatness, but too much emphasis should not be laid on becoming great and famous. We tell the youngsters who come here that the boy who does the common thing, and does it well, can take his place among the best citizens of the world."

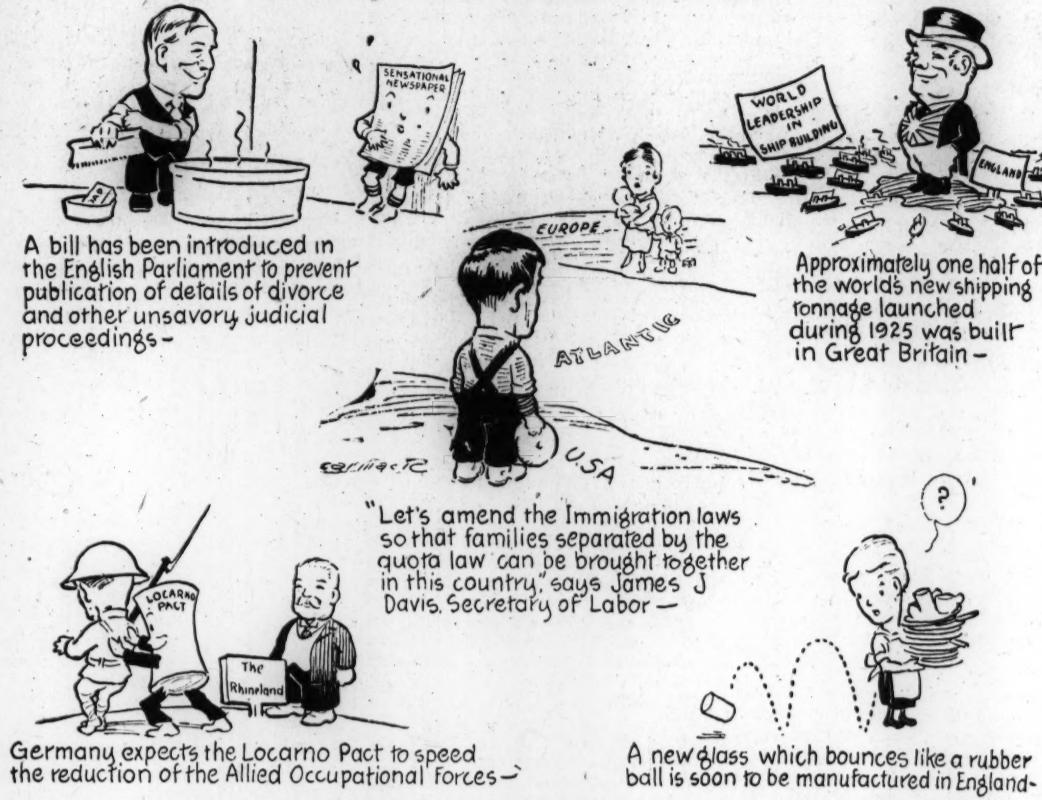
## FRANCE IS HELPING SOVIET-SWISS ISSUE

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 22.—The negotiations between Switzerland and Russia regarding the latter's representation at the proposed international disarmament conference are under French auspices. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, France being specially desirous of an amicable settlement of this question.

Information from Berne is to the effect that Mr. Rufenacht, the Swiss Minister at Berlin, has not yet conferred with the Soviet Minister at the German capital.

## The News Told in Pictures



## RAILWAY WAGE PLAN REJECTED

British Railwaymen Decline to Confirm Bargain Made by Their Leader

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British railwaymen, represented by their national union, have after all rejected the wage board award, thus declining to confirm the bargain made for them by their leader, James H. Thomas, which it was hoped had settled the railway wage difficulties here. This decision was reached by 51 votes to 26 at the delegates' conference here, yesterday, despite the strong arguments urged by Mr. Thomas, who holds that the compromise is the best obtainable.

The national Union of Railwaymen over 300,000 members, and includes practically all the railway workers in Great Britain, except the clerks, locomotive drivers and firemen, who have already accepted the award.

In spite of tariff restrictions, said Mr. McMillan, over \$1,000,000 worth of business was transacted between the United States and Canada during the last 12 months, which only went to show, he contended, that artificial barriers did not restrict and should be abolished altogether. He pleaded for all members of the House, regardless of political lining, to strengthen the hands of the present Government, and bring to fruition the policies they had launched.

It is this reservation that is now rejected.

The matter is serious, but it is not expected that a walkout will result, there is no compulsion for anyone to accept the new terms which the companies say they will not change. The delegates are now sitting to decide what, if any, action they will take to enforce yesterday's decision. Their position is not strong, as their wage scales are already much above the average in unsheltered trades and the railways are doing badly, owing to the increased competition of motor transport. Today, for example, particu-

CROWDS GREET PRINCE LEOPOLD

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—Prince Leopold, the eldest son of King Albert, was greeted by immense cheering crowds upon his return from a prolonged Congo trip.

National and Foreign Flower Service

**Symphony**  
FLOWER SHOP  
at your service

240 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
Tel. Back Bay 8241. 8238

## PARIS BOURSE PROTESTS TAX

Business Suspended, Brokers Joining Clerks in Action Against Government

Declares Protection Is Hurting the United States

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP)—Business of the Paris Bourse was completely suspended today in protest against the proposed increase in taxation on Bourse operations.

The traders take the position that such an increase is bound to restrict business and entail the dismissal of many employees. The clerks at work in recording quotations took the initiative, inviting the other employes to quit for the day.

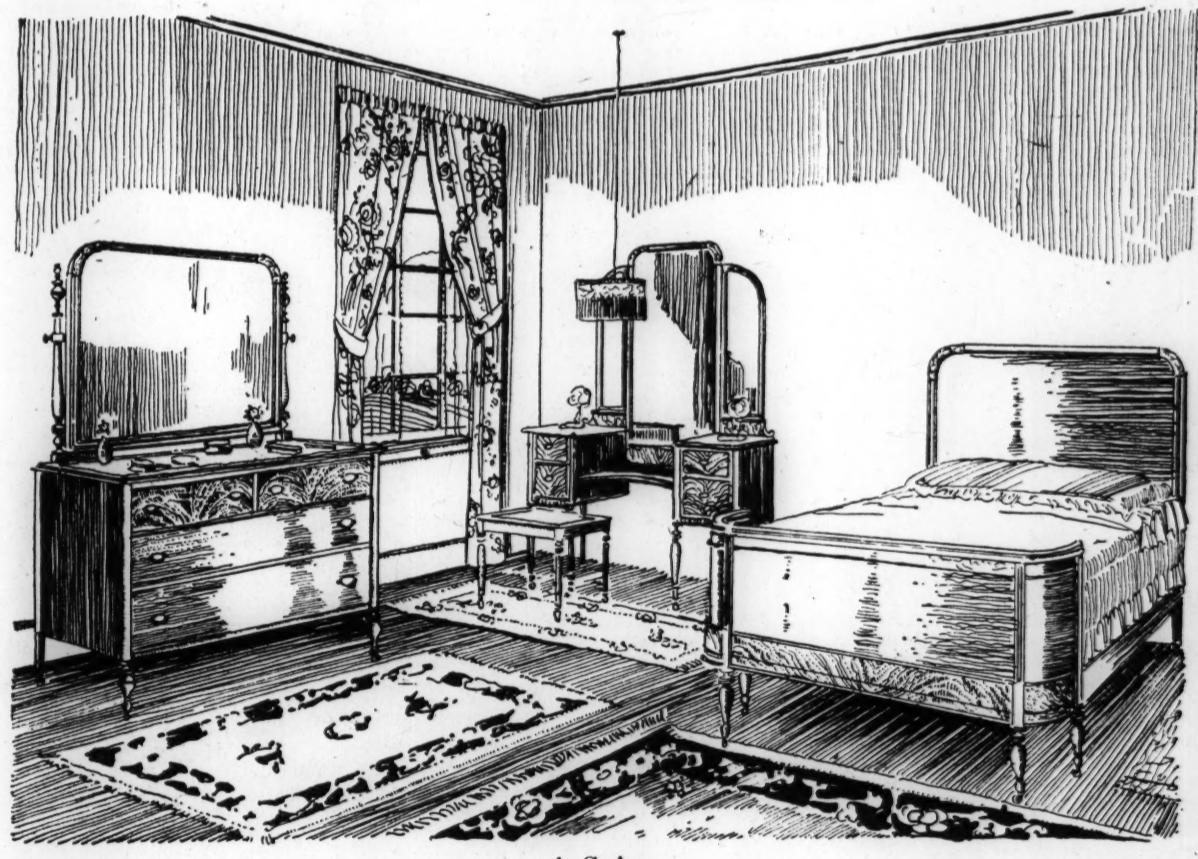
No untoward incident had been reported.

The brokers, joining the clerks in their protest, issued a communiqué declaring the proposed taxation would result in virtual suspension of Bourse transactions and have a marked effect upon the financial life of the country itself.

It is estimated that the Government will lose several million francs today, through cessation of the

Cologne zone and other occupied territory.

## PAINES 1926 CLEARANCE OFFERS HUNDREDS OF VALUES LIKE THIS



4 Suites

## 3 PIECES WALNUT AND GUMWOOD

**\$225**

Usually \$335

Full size bed, bureau and vanity. Also with twin beds, 4 pieces, \$252; usually \$385

In a business this size odd pieces, broken lots and discontinued items are bound to accumulate. Rather than carry them into another season they are ruthlessly marked down for quick clearance. Due to cash buying in quantity Paine regular prices are moderate. Now with clearance reductions, values are simply phenomenal. If you need furniture, rugs, draperies or lamps, now is the time to get them at huge savings.

10% Reduction on Paine Bedding  
Many Lamps Less Than Cost

## PAINES FURNITURE COMPANY

Rugs 81 Arlington Street, Boston

Lamps

The MEN'S Shop

15 West Street Boston  
**THAYER MCNEIL COMPANY**

No. 3813. A sturdy Oxford in black or tan, Scotch grain, \$9.85 (formerly \$11).  
No. 6343 in rich black or tan calf, \$7.85 (formerly \$10).

Rugs

## Making Cities Beautiful Discussed by Engineers

John Nolen of Cambridge Treats City Planning as Synthetic Art in American Society Speech

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 — Civil engineers from all sections of the country to the number of 1000 or more at a three-day session of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the Society's headquarters, No. 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, heard discussions touching on many phases of the physical betterment of town and country.

The conference was subdivided into various group meetings, under the headings of structural, highway, city planning, sanitary engineering, power, waterways and construction divisions. The speakers were college professors and consulting engineers associated with municipal governments or construction companies.

George S. Davison, president of the Gulf Refining Company, of Pittsburgh, was elected president of the society to succeed Robert Ridgway, at the opening session. Following the election the ceremonies of conferring honorary membership were held. Those who received this distinction were William Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer, New York, and Arthur S. Talbot, professor of municipal and sanitary engineering and in charge of theoretical and applied mechanics at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

A plea for a greater sympathy between the professions that are usually called upon to develop a community and the ideal of a well-planned town or city was made by John Nolen, president of the National Conference on City Planning, of Cambridge, Mass. He declared, in effect, that the responsibility for making more beautiful cities is a joint one.

### Broad, Synthetic Art

Mr. Nolen said in part as follows:

"Town planning is a comprehensive, inclusive, synthetic art. Its success depends upon having a broad view with a keen sense of proportion, of fitness and of social values. That is the keynote of the town planning movement."

Town planning is broad from the point of view of the territory included in its scheme. It embraces wide areas. Dealing only with the parts of a town or with local sections of a neighborhood, it cannot work successfully. More and more with the widening radius of modern life, it is becoming regional in character. If well done, town planning design takes its cue from this broad regional viewpoint in which there is a skillful arrangement of each part of a wide territory, assigning it to its most appropriate use and development.

"Town planning is comprehensive in embracing all of the physical elements of a community. It includes thoroughfares, railroads, parks and playgrounds, schools, public and semi-public buildings, street structures and their appearance.

### Planning for Future

"Town planning is broad planning from the viewpoint of time. It is historical. It looks forward; it looks backward. To plan for today and today alone, or, to plan for yesterday without regard to yesterday, is not town planning in its full sense.

"Broad also is the viewpoint of town planning in that it embraces all sides of man's life—animal, social, intellectual, and spiritual. The most commonplace needs of man as continual must be properly provided for by town planning; indeed these—food, shelter, and a place to work—must be considered before anything else. But man simps not only to live, but to live well, with increasing freedom and happiness. That means planning a town and an environment not only for labor but for leisure. And leisure at its best is not idleness, but a different and a higher form of occupation, the facilities for which must be provided largely by the public.

"Another characteristic of the broad nature of town planning is illustrated in its economic, legal and administrative aspects. Town planning cannot proceed a step without counting the cost. The final conclusion is paying the bills.

### How to Spend Money

"A town has only a choice usually of the form of its expenditures. If it does not provide these essential features for town life, the people must pay an equal or greater sum in other and less satisfactory ways. An examination of such subjects as traffic regulation, recreation, education, housing, showing comparative conditions and comparative costs in various towns would confirm this statement."

"Then, town planning has its legal side and administrative machinery. It involves an understanding of the rights of property compared with the rights of persons; the rights of single individuals compared with the rights of the group. Furthermore, there is the administrative machinery for carrying out the town plan. How to get the thing done is the vital issue.

### Each Has Advantages

"There is little to be gained by attempting to determine whether the engineer, the architect, or the landscape architect is better fitted for the work of town planning. Each has his own peculiar advantages and limitations. In this country, the landscape architect has taken prominent part in town planning for two reasons: First, the profession has had the good fortune for several generations of having a leading firm of gifted men with high ideals of professional work and public service—a developed social sense, who in turn have trained many younger men.

"A second reason for the high place occupied by the landscape architect in town planning is the fact that the most complete course of specialized training in town planning offered by any American university is most closely related to the advanced technical courses and research work in landscape architecture. These courses

fore, Falls Cities Chapter of the United States Quartermasters' Association, by Theodore Ahrens of Louisville, president of a large manufacturing company.

"It is decidedly unfair to pay the soldier only \$1 per day and to give the worker, who is far from the scene of danger, wages upwards of \$8 and \$10 a day," said Mr. Ahrens. He outlined the National Defense Act and endorsed its preparedness program.

Condemning profiteering by either labor or capital in time of national stress, Mr. Ahrens defended the record of many manufacturers, and declared that all who engaged in wartime production did not profit to an unfair extent.

## MINING IS RESUMED IN SISKIYOU COUNTY

### Properties Change Hands and Business Progresses

ASHLAND, Ore., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—That mining operations in Siskiyou County, California, will be resumed on a much larger scale than for several years past, is evidenced by the recent purchases and beginning of operations on two of the largest mining properties in this county.

The Porphyry Duke mine has been purchased by George H. Marshall, president of the Goss Mining Company, of Los Angeles, and will be worked in conjunction with Wolverine mine. The mill has arrived and is being put into place in order to start work on the mine as soon as possible.

The Keifer Bar which has been known as one of the richest bars on the Klamath has recently changed hands and is being worked at the present time.

The Gray Eagle copper mine in this vicinity is said to be capable of providing 25,000 tons of copper concentrates per year. The Gray Eagle is supposed to be owned by the Guggenheim interest in New York City.

### MACKENZIE RIVER SHIPS TO BE DRIVEN BY OIL

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Arrangements have been made by the Alberta and Arctic Transportation Company to transform the big river steamer, Distributor, on their Mackenzie river fleet, from a wood burner to an oil-fueled ship. A distillery is being established at the Imperial Oil Company wells at Fort Norman to refine the crude oil, so that it may be utilized in the engines of the Distributor. Storage tanks, which will hold a supply of oil sufficient to keep the big ships on the Arctic and return without re-fueling, are being installed on board.

In the past the engines have been fueled with wood, which entailed a great deal of labor by the Slave and Mackenzie wood-choppers in securing a supply of fuel sufficient for the steamer. Also, the necessity for the steamer stopping at all the wood-piles along the river banks en route to take on fuel, has meant a considerable loss in time. With the installation of the oil burning engines, the transportation company expects that the running time will be reduced by five days on each round trip. As the navigation season in the Mackenzie is short, and the amount of freight to be carried to and from the northern posts is steadily increasing in volume, this saving in time will be a very big step forward in solving the northern transportation problem.

### PANAMA CANAL AIDS CANNING BUSINESS

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 7 (Special Correspondence)—That the Panama Canal route has added greatly to the growth of the canning business of British Columbia by linking the western mills to the eastern consumer and vice versa is a statement made by the management of the Dominion Canners Company which now operates nine plants in western Canada.

Capacity production of canned goods in these plants is aimed at for next season and it is proposed to take advantage of the rich buying power especially in the prairie provinces. It is asserted that the value of the crops has increased the buying power per capita by \$30, for the entire population west of Winnipeg.

### TRADE-IN-EMPIRE POLICY IS EXCELSIOR

KELOWNA, B. C., Jan. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Addressing the Kelowna Board of Trade, F. B. Cossitt, fruit commissioner for Canada at the Wembley Empire Exhibition, expressed the firm conviction that all of Canada, and particularly British Columbia, will find huge trade increases through the "Trade in Empire" policy which is catching the imagination of the people of Great Britain.

Mr. Cossitt made special reference to the exhibits of fruit, mineral and lumber products at Wembley and to the fact that the British Government had recently ruled that all ships to be constructed in the future British Columbia Douglas fir will be specified for use in the decks.

### WEEKS

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## BUS LINES SEEK AID FROM STATE

Legislative Relief to Be Sought From Onerous License Decision

Massachusetts' commercial coach companies, thwarted in the extension of new bus lines by a recent court decision holding that permits must be obtained from every community through which busses pass, will press for immediate legislative relief, it became known today.

At the State House hearing next Thursday effort will be made to have the local-stop Boston-Providence line reinstated.

Indications are that the major issues involved in the continued development of motor transportation will be the subject of lively debate before the Street Railways Committee of the Legislature, and that the session will be attended en masse by the bus interests, representatives of many cities and towns, and railroad officials.

### Statement on Conditions

Day Baker, legislative counsel for the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, in a statement contends that the decision requiring town and city licenses has "placed an especial hardship on people of many places in the State."

"North Attleboro, Plainville and Wrentham citizens in order to reach Boston," he said, "are obliged to take a bus to Pawtucket, R. I., and then return over the same line into Boston, and in returning from Boston the reverse program must be followed. This makes all the way from 8 to 25 miles of extra travel and consumes from 30 minutes to an hour and one-half extra time."

"While the bus operators have done all in their power to alleviate this disadvantage by reducing fares to one-half that previously charged, yet it causes great inconvenience and loss of time."

### Towns in Mass Meeting

"With the idea of overcoming this serious loss, the citizens of these towns held a mass meeting last Monday, and decided to petition the Legislature for relief, and have asked the Boston Chamber of Commerce to assist them, and further propose to the Street Railways Committee of the Legislature Thursday and lay their grievances before them and ask that Chapter 280, known as the Railroads Bus Law, be so amended as to allow the coaches of the bus lines now operating between Boston and Providence to stop at all intervening cities and towns."

The people of Southbridge, Warren, Brookfield, Palmer, Winchendon, Ashburnham, Lunenburg, Acton, Littleton, Concord and many other portions of the State are preparing to come to the State House next Thursday morning and petition the Street Railway Committee of the Legislature which has charge of matters covering highway transportation laws, for immediate relief from this lack of convenient transportation brought about by the action of the railroads in having the Railroad Bus Law enacted and as vigorously enforced.

**CHERIE CASE APPEAL ALLOWED**

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 22 (AP)—In the United States District Court today the appeal of defendants in the case of the Government against the French schooner Cherie and cargo, seized last summer off Swan's Island, and recently ordered forfeited, was allowed by Judge Peters, and the case now goes to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston. Captain Ducois and his crew were discharged by the court here in December.

## Music in Boston

### Albert Spalding

Albert Spalding, violinist, gave a recital last night in Symphony Hall. André Benoist was the accompanist. Mr. Spalding played a Pastoral by Tartin, in a transcription by Respighi; Porpora's Sonata in G; Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone; Schubert's Fantasy in C major, Op. 159, and shorter pieces, concluding with Paganini's "I Capricci."

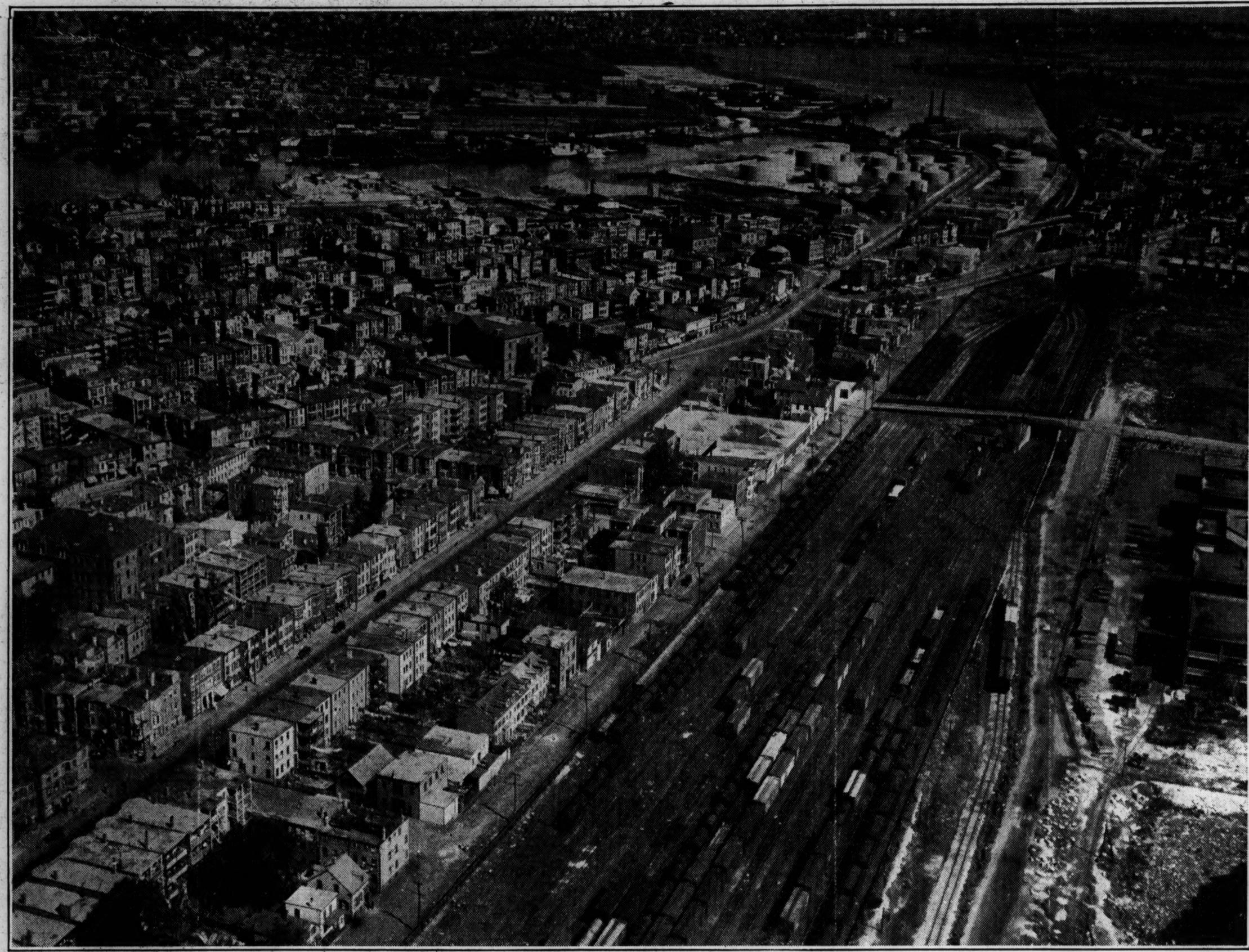
Schubert's "Fantasy" is a together familiar music. It is a long and unequal work. Here and there are to be found themes which arrest attention by their beauty; as at the very beginning, but unfortunately there are many pages which now sound hopelessly old-fashioned and which probably, even in the composer's day, never sounded more than funny.

On the contrary, Porpora's Sonata of the eighteenth century sounded as fresh as on the day on which it was written. How many singing masters of the present day are capable of composing with such felicity and grace. The formalism of Porpora will outlast much of the empty pageantry of Schubert, and even Beethoven, it is safe to say, although his genius may have been of lesser degree.

Violinists feel called upon to play Bach's unaccompanied sonatas. Few succeed in making them interesting as music and with all due respect to the great Cantor, this is a Sonata in G minor more than a skillfully contrived exercise! Mr. Spalding's playing of the Fugue in this sonata was commendable for its clarity, due to a fortunate choice of tempo. On the contrary, he played the concluding Presto at such a pace that what little musical interest there is in the piece was prevented from making itself felt.

Mr. Spalding, however, is, as in the past, the serious and accomplished musician. More variety in tonal coloring might be desired in his playing, but apart from this there is perhaps no more interesting and satisfying violinist hereabouts. Mr. Spalding, it is true, is not a player who soars on the G string, nor does he affect any of the other mannerisms which are so often considered the hall marks of the "emotional" player. Thus some will accuse him of "coolness." But to lovers of music for its own sake his playing will always remain a delight. It is fresh, vigorous, mainly playing. More than this, it is straightforward, intensely musical playing, that of a violinist

## Home and Industry Linked in East Boston and Chelsea



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## NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL PLANS TOLD TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

John S. Lawrence Says That Organization Already Has Had Stimulating Effect, and Many Suggestions for Co-operative Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Plans of the New England Council for promoting the business and industrial welfare of that section were outlined yesterday to President Coolidge by John S. Lawrence, of Boston, president of the council, which consists of 12 men from each New England state, representing industry, agricult-

ture, commerce, banking, power and transportation.

Mr. Lawrence was luncheon guest at the White House and previously had conferred with Secretary of Commerce Hoover on his organization's program.

"Already the organization of the council," Mr. Lawrence told the President, "has had a stimulating effect upon New England thought and has resulted in many suggestions for constructive and co-operative action being brought forward.

**Initiated Movements**

The council already has initiated movements looking to the promotion of the further development of New England's power supply and the free flow of electrical energy throughout the entire New England area, developments of a constructive agricultural program, and the study of our commercial and industrial assets and facilities, with a view to developing the facts in the situation, on which sound policies for the future may be based.

"Just as New England was the scene of the beginning of American industry, so now it is the first section of the United States to experience the condition of industrial maturity. New England is the first region in the new world to face Old World conditions."

We have the problems of crooked streets of cities and towns laid out before modern transportation was dreamed of and bringing to it a voice of excellent quality, quite capable of making itself known in appropriate places. Thus the quartet last night had much of the old tonal quality and elegance.

Mr. Moldavan proved himself a worthy member of the famous organization, prepared to subordinate his own individuality for the good of the whole, yet bringing to it a voice of excellent quality, quite capable of making itself known in appropriate places. Thus the quartet last night had much of the old tonal quality and elegance.

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## LIBRARIANS' PAY CALLED MEAGER

**Out of Proportion to Service and Ability, Says Fred Telford**

The librarians are a highly selected group whose compensation is inadequate in comparison with their qualifications and service was declared today by Fred Telford, Chief of the Staff of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, Washington, D. C., at the joint mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Librarians Association of Boston at the State House.

Mr. Telford, in whose charge a study of the classification of library personnel was made by the American Library Association, Mr. Telford explained that with the exception of the engineering profession, which showed a slightly higher rating than the library group, no profession tested ranked as high in attainment as librarians. He said that in some small communities, where the librarian was paid only \$600 to \$800, that it necessarily was the case that the women holding these positions had outside income.

### Still in Kindergarten Class

Regarding personnel work, Mr. Telford found that the library profession is still in the kindergarten stage, has made little progress and its service classifications are on a personal instead of a standardized basis. Of the 6000 positions studied in 145 libraries, it was found that there were 225 distinct classes of work which required distinct qualifications, although in no one library were all these positions found. In working out a standardized rate, however, for librarians' salaries, the committee made use of only four key rates.

A round table discussion on fitting oneself for library work, Miss E. Kathleen Jones, of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, reviewed the experience of the commission for the last five years. She pointed out that library salaries had materially advanced during this time. Five years ago, she said, there were in Massachusetts only two women head librarians who received as much as \$2000, while now there are as many as 10. Few country libraries were offering the fair salary that is being paid today, she said.

### Personality, First Requisite

Personally, Miss Jones stated, is the first requisite demanded by those seeking library workers. Also education and background are considered essential. Miss Jones advised librarians, whose work requires that they should be "giving out" all the time, to follow the example so prevalent among teachers of taking summer courses. Such subjects as history, literature, and economics are useful, she said.

The summer course at Lynn was described by Miss Jones as a good library school.

The University of New Hampshire is co-operating in the training of library workers was told by Willard P. Lewis, librarian of the University of New Hampshire. Questionnaires were sent to libraries all over the state to find out if there were sufficient demand to justify summer courses in library work at the University. As a considerable interest was shown in reference work, a course in this phase of library activity will be given at the University of New Hampshire this summer.

The results of a survey made in St. Paul, Minn., show that the people in that town spend their leisure hours were described by W. Philip Shatto, of the Adult Education Association of New York, who illustrated his talk by graphs. The expense of this study was met by the town.

### ICE CREAM MAKERS PRAISE BUDGET PLAN

Members of the New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers closed their two-day convention at a dinner at the Coplay Plaza Hotel last night. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, spoke as Governor Fuller's representative, while Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, appealed for Mayor Nichols.

Mr. Howard told the ice cream makers that the State is saving large sums of money now through strict operation of its budget system. Paul Harmon of Portland, Me., was elected president. William H. Hastings was the toastmaster at the dinner. Walter H. Snow of Somerville was made treasurer.

### LONGFELLOW POEM HOUSE TO BE TAKEN

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22 (AP)—Fifteen of the 21 members of the city council are in favor of taking for a new high school property including the house where the poet Longfellow is said to have received his inspiration to write "The Old Clock on the Stairs." The city councilmen expressed their opinions at a private session with the high school building commission yesterday.

If they do not change their attitude the councilors will vote to take the property by eminent domain and abolish the building, preserving the stairway to be exhibited in a new high school. The order on the proposed taking of land will come up formally before the city government soon.

### PROVIDENCE SCOUTS DOUBLE IN NUMBER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22—In five years the membership of the Boy Scouts of Greater Providence has doubled, according to the report of J. Harold Williams, Scout executive, at the annual meeting yesterday of the Greater Providence Council. Nine new troops were organized last year, and the total membership on Dec. 31 was 4002. These officers were elected: President, William B. MacColl; vice-president, Fred W. Marvel; treasurer, Edward S. Moulton; secretary, J. Harold Williams; Scout commissioners, F. C. Pearce Brummond.

### CASE AGAINST CITY OFFICIALS GOES OVER

#### Continuance Granted in Suit for Return of \$2500

When the bill in equity brought by George H. McCaffrey and other tax payers to compel the city auditor, Rupert S. Carven, and the city treasurer, John J. Curley, to return to the treasury of the City of Boston the sum of \$2500 found by the court to have been illegally appropriated by the city council of Boston and expended by a committee which visited western cities to investigate the advisability of establishing on Parker Hill a hospital. Assistant Corporation Counsel, Samuel Silverman informed Judge Crosby that Corporation Counsel, E. Mark Sullivan, was no longer in office, and asked that the case might be continued for one week to enable Mr. Carven and Mr. Curley to procure counsel.

William J. Drew, counsel for the petitioners, said that he had no objection to a reasonable continuance of the case, but thought that there should be a further delay after Friday next. Mr. Drew said it seemed to be an anomalous situation that the corporation should appear in opposition to the return to the city treasury money which the full bench of the Supreme Court had decided that the city had not the right to expend.

Judge Crosby granted the motion of Mr. Silverman, but intimated that the decree of the full court that the petitioners were entitled to relief should be made effective as speedily as possible.

### PROVIDENCE ARRESTS FOR DRINKING DECREASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22 (Special)—Pursuing a policy of repeatedly raiding suspected places, in lieu of a law to curb liquor selling with jail sentences, the Providence police have practically driven the saloon out of business, says William F. O'Neil, superintendent of the department, in his annual report. Arrests fell from 13,966 in 1924 to 12,270 in 1925. Arrests for drunkenness in the same years dropped from 4826 to 4192.

The report of the amusement inspector, accompanying that of the superintendent, states that theater managers generally in 17 houses here are insisting on clean, wholesome pictures, and demand that films sent them by distributors have the approval of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

### THEATERS

#### John Drinkwater

John Drinkwater, who, contrary to an editorial in yesterday's New York Times, is not in London "lecturing America," read half a dozen or more of his poems at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Miss Hersey's School Association. He spoke also on the subject "Literature and the Drama."

After an outline of the reaction of the public to his poems, he described the development of the Birmingham Repertory Theater. Mr. Drinkwater took part in the first amateur production at Sir Barry Jackson's home, devoted day and night to the Pilgrim Players and in reward at last found himself the dramatist who wrote "Abraham Lincoln." In concluding the lecture Mr. Drinkwater championed the Little Theater from Pasadena to Boston as the Repertory of America and hailed the genius of England as a genius for the drama of the spoken word.

"We skate about eight hours a day, but of course that is pretentious," it

## Mother and Her Two Sons Are All Attending College

Holyoke Woman Is a Freshman at Mount Holyoke, While Her Boys Are Taking Courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 22 (Special)—A mother and two sons all attending college at the same time—is this the unique situation represented by Mrs. Francis Chaplin Gold, a student at Mount Holyoke.

Mrs. Gold goes back and forth from her home in Holyoke to Mount Holyoke College daily, and, in the intervals of studying, takes care of her own house with great apparent zest. In the midst of student conversations about "dates," clothes, week-ends, and sports, she gossips happily about the little summer cottage she and her husband are building, about the preserves and pickles she put up last summer to supply her cuisine against the emergencies of a winter of studying, about the college careers

## Iceland Was Skating School for These Boston Professionals

Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Teachers at the Arena, Found That Best Place to Learn Their Lesson Was Where It Was Native—Call It Most Fascinating Sport

Nine years ago Mr. and Mrs. George Muller, now among the leaders in the arrangement of Boston's brilliant skating pageants and carnivals, and engaged in teaching and exhibition skating at the Boston Arena, went to Iceland, where they became interested in studying the technique of skating with a view to becoming professionals. Neither could skate. But they found that everyone in Iceland skated, and presently they, too, began to reach toward proficiency in it. They did not then expect that a decade would see them not only exceptionally proficient, but combining successfully teaching and exhibition.

"No one," said Mrs. Muller today, "is discussing some phases of her skating career, 'who once finds the peculiar fascination which, of all sports, skating holds, can ever again be satisfied not to skate. At first I skated only to be in things, was very clumsy. It became a point of pride to learn to learn. Skates seemed to me to be bewitched. But I could not give up."

"It is well for people to remember that the professional skater was once clumsy and stumbled around like a child, and to take heart for the results they may enjoy by persistent practice."

"I wish more people knew the pure joy of skating. I think perhaps it is because fewer people are familiar and acquainted with skating as a sport than say are familiar with dancing as a diversion. To be sure learning to skate summons the adventurous taste. It is more difficult to learn because of the element of balance and the air of mystery that always invests ice for most people. But skating keeps you out of doors. And if it is not a winter for natural ice out of doors I think we must be grateful for the great indoor ponds and for the genetic genius of making ice."

"Of course, it is the acrobatic skating which takes the public eye, but the fancy figure skating, the leaps, the variations of the figures, which is the foundation of all skating, the change of edge, backward, forward, inner, outer, the double three, the one foot three, the loops and pirouettes and all the figures which come in proper sequence to the student who has mastered the technique of skating, are types of skating best suited to a general public interest. We have men, business men they must be, of solemn and absorbed manner, who come in for an hour in the morning and skate silently about with nothing but little lines about the eyes to tell what a good time they are having. They practice their figures, occasionally asking a question to us, then watch us doing our own figures and we see them in a quiet corner experimenting. That is good. It is good for people in a world which is busy and complex, to have some sport like this with which to relax. Skimming over the ice for an hour each day, even if it is only mock ice, is wonderful for the viewpoint. It refreshes you. Perhaps it is something in the way it blows the cobwebs out."

"We skate about eight hours a day, but of course that is pretentious," it

was said to the reporter.

Photo by Marcus LEAH CROZER MULLER

### CAMPAIGN OPENED BY BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

#### Teams Vie in Getting \$140,525 to Complete 1926 Budget

With a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Y. M. C. A. formally opened its annual canvass for funds with which to complete its budget for 1926. The association requires a budget in 1926 of \$1,148,225.

All but \$140,525 of this amount will be provided through fees paid by members so that the latter sum, or only about 12 per cent of the total sum named, is asked in the financial canvass, which will be conducted by about 400 volunteers, who include

## COAL INDUSTRY PEACE SOUGHT ON RAILROAD LABOR ACT LINES

Meyer Jacobstein Preparing Bill for Introduction in Congress—Issue May hinge on Whether Coal Is Public Utility Under Interstate Commerce Commission Control

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Lasting peace in the coal industry, such as is believed to have been provided for in the plan for preserving peace in the transportation industry, will be sought in legislation about to be introduced in Congress. A bill to that end will shortly be offered by Senator James E. Watson (D.), Representative of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Jacobstein is one of the country's outstanding authorities in the realm of industrial arbitration. Before and during the war he served as mediator for the American clothing industry.

The New York Representative, after consultation with a variety of authorities in the Government and in the general field of arbitration, has satisfied himself that the underlying fundamentals of the "railroad Locarno" are applicable to coal. One of the men who unreservedly share that view is Donald C. Richberg, the legal counsel of the railroad men's organizations, who was largely responsible for fashioning the proposed railroad labor act, under which transportation executives and workers have just agreed to peaceful methods of settling their difficulties.

### Under General Welfare

Mr. Jacobstein has been at work on his coal labor act for many weeks. His congressional district in central New York has the anthracite shortage as severely as any region in the country, and Mr. Jacobstein has been impelled to evolve his plan mainly because of that fact. He confesses that he is in some doubt as to whether coal, not being a public utility—at least in the legal sense that railroads are recognized to be—as is easily dealt with by Congress. Meantime, he is constrained to believe that Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, clothed Congress with power to "provide for the common defense and general welfare" of the Republic might be interpreted as giving the House and Senate such jurisdiction as they possess over railroads.

"There can be no question," said Mr. Jacobstein to this writer, "that coal of all kinds is essential, and vitally essential, to the general welfare. I concede that a nice point arises in the case of anthracite, because of its existence virtually only in one state of the Union; and that Pennsylvania might therefore argue that anthracite is an intra-state rather than an interstate commodity, not subject to national regulation. But bituminous is indisputably an article of interstate commerce, while anthracite, though produced only locally, is a national necessity of life."

"Practically all authorities are agreed that shelter, food and transportation are legitimate subjects of federal legislation. Shelter, which means housing, implies proper shelter. Proper shelter, in winter, means heat. I am persuaded that public opinion will welcome an open arms government aid in enabling the warring factors in the coal industry to get together under conditions promising lasting peace."

### New Attitude Manifest

"I am less certain that coal operators and coal miners, like captains of labor in other industries undoubtedly are ready to consider permanent peace. That is a new attitude in the employment field. That is new to me. That is new to the chamber of commerce of the chamber family at Feb. 4, thus making a short but decisive membership drive during a two-week period. Mayor Nichols assured the chamber that he would do his part, but could not promise to recruit the members from his official family at City Hall."

Just what significance the figure 505 has, in this case, will be explained at the next assembly luncheon, Feb. 4, when the results of the drive will be made known. Samuel Insull, of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, will be the speaker.

STATE DEPARTMENTS IN ECONOMY CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR'S CUP

Maine Executive Seeks to Effect a Saving on Telephone Tolls and Office Supplies

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 22 (AP)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has placed on exhibition at the State House a silver cup which he will present to the state department which effects the greatest saving in telephone tolls, office supplies, etc., during the six months' period ending June 30, 1926.

The cup is of hammered silver with gold lining and is of very attractive design. On its ebony base it stands 14 inches high and is eight inches wide at the top of the handles.

As the basis of computation to determine which department will make the biggest saving during the present six months' period, the average expenditures of the several departments for the four preceding six months' periods will be considered.

VERMONT WOMAN IN U. S. SENATE OFFICE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 22 (Special)—It is said that the only woman who has ever been employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate of the United States is Miss Mary Simpson, of Craftsburg, Vt., a student at Mount Holyoke in the class of 1912, who, on the recommendation of Senator Dale, has just been appointed as bill clerk.

Miss Simpson is at present a member of the Vermont Legislature, representing the Craftsbury district. Since the Legislature is not in session this winter, she can at once enter on her duties in Washington. Previous to entering politics, Miss Simpson was, for several years, a teacher in the schools of Vermont.

MEETING ON CHARITIES

The Rev. Charles P. Hill, president of Associated Charities in Pawtucket, R. I., will be the speaker Monday, Jan. 25, at the weekly ministers' meeting held at the Universalists' headquarters, 176 Newbury Street, Boston, and attended by ministers of the Universalist denomination in and around Boston. Mr. Hill, who is also the pastor of the Universal Church at Valley Falls, R. I., has chosen as his subject: "Good Sense in Philanthropy."

MEETINGS OF YESTERDAY

Songs of "yesterday in America" concluded the program. Among these revivals were "Long, Long Ago," by T. H. Bayly; "Listen to the Mocking Bird," by Winner; "Old Susannah" and "Old Black Joe," by Stephen Foster; "Come All You Young Lovers," by Ohio; "Cape Cod Chanteys," Cape Cod; "The Old Maid's Song."

TODAY AND MONDAY ATTENTION

will be centered on store exhibits. The next program will be given on Tuesday at 3:30 p. m. in the assembly hall. It will be known as Handel and Haydn Day, and musical Boston, old and new, is to be a feature.

## BOSTON PARKING TAX OPPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)  
the association and said that he thought that the present proposition would bring inter-garage ticket being very soon now.

Mayor Nichols first mentioned the plan advanced by his committee on new sources of revenue on Wednesday evening after he had met with his ways and means committee. Then yesterday he held a conference in the Chamber of Commerce regarding it after the dinner which he had addressed on municipal economy.

The Mayor has made it plain that the proposition is to impose a yearly tax or fee of from \$5 to \$10 on such automobiles as are parked in Charles Street, Dorchester Avenue, Arlington Street and other stipulated areas for several hours at a time. He has said positively that there is no intent to levy a tribute on cars stopping for brief periods of time in the city streets and for cars which rarely avail themselves of the free parking privilege.

CANADIAN CATHEDRAL PLANNED

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Members of the Church of England here are about to commence construction of a new cathedral which is expected to take several generations to complete and, when finished, to take its place among the leading architectural beauties of the world. The corner stone of the huge structure will be laid next fall by the Lord Bishop of Victoria, and it is hoped that the building will be of pure Gothic design.

CIRCULATION MEN MEET

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 22—Thomas F. Farrelly, circulation manager of the Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin, was elected president of the New England Association of Circulation Managers, at the annual convention held at Fall River, yesterday. Other officers were chosen as follows. Vice-president, James E. Hennessy, Fall River; Harry, secretary and treasurer, Louis M. Hammond, Boston Transcript; member of the board of directors, Edward Byron, Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Me.

## Exhibit of Art in Industry Arranged at Boston Museum

Chamber of Commerce Displays Objects Selected From International Exposition at Paris, Including Decorative Wares, Furniture, and Books

An exhibit sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its new program of fostering art in industry is now being shown at the Museum of Fine Arts. It is a selected collection of objects from the International Exposition of Modern Art held at Paris last summer and which, under the auspices of the American Association of Museums, is being exhibited in a number of American cities.

This collection of the work of artist-c

## TOWER OF PEACE IS ERECTED AS AN INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL

Impressive Stone Memorial on Mount Rubidoux Erected to Signalize New Era Among People—Dr. Jordan Sees Better Understanding Among Nations

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Erected as a symbol of peace among all nations of the earth and as a tribute to Frank A. Miller, of Riverside, the Peace Tower and Bridge newly completed here has been dedicated upon the rugged flank of Mount Rubidoux. Hundreds of men and women, interested in the cause of universal peace and friends of Mr. Miller, participated in the ceremonies.

The tower, with its bridge spanning the winding roadway up which thousands of pilgrims annually ascend Rubidoux for the Easter Sunrise Services, is set upon living rock and built of masonry hewn from the rock-ribbed mountain. Simple in design, almost severe in outline, the Peace Tower is of rare beauty.

Dedicatory addresses were given by David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University, and by John Stephen McGroarty, California historian, writer and poet.

*Locarno Attitude Cited.*

Dr. Jordan said in part:

"In the political world the sun of peace is rising. Mutual understanding and conciliation are slowly taking the place of blind hatred and still blinder greed. Some few years ago I said here at Riverside that the outlook in Europe was bad, and that it would grow steadily worse. So it did. But after a while things took a turn for the better. The best evidence of the new order has been given at Locarno."

"We need not believe that diplomats and warriors are wiser and better than they were 12 years ago—but the people are wiser. Human nature changes little in 1000 years, but the point of view, yours and mine, may change over night. It is a hopeful sign that those in every nation who formerly were most eager to bring on war through their so-called patriotic zeal, are most anxious to disclaim it, now that it is termed 'war guilt.'

"It is one of the great lessons of history that a collective or legalized wrong dies at the moment of its triumph. Thus perished cannibalism, witchcraft, slavery and the inquisition; wars of religion and of political succession. Thus, too, must vanish at last the whole ghastly gamut of suspicion, fear, hatred and war.

"This beautiful structure, this tower and bridge on the consecrated mountain, Rubidoux, is first a tribute to Frank A. Miller and next to the nobles of all the righteous causes he has espoused, the development of conciliation and friendship among the races and nations of men."

*Crying Need Is "Peace."*

"The one crying need of the world at this time is peace," said Mr. McGroarty. "And now for the first time in the history of the world a stone has been laid to peace. The world is filled with men ready to war, but it remained for this city, for the friends of Frank Miller, to raise a monument to peace. We must rear monuments to peace all over this land, all over the earth. We must pledge ourselves here and now to begin to teach our children not to hate, but to love other children; and

Riverside's Tower of Peace over-

that we teach the nations not to hate, but to love one another."

Mr. McGroarty told how, according to Indian legend, before the coming of De Anza and Serra, Mount Rubidoux was consecrated to peace. War-worn tribes, this speaker said, met upon the ledges at the summit to pledge peace and brotherhood in the cause of universal peace and friends of Mr. Miller, participated in the ceremonies.

The tower, with its bridge spanning

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## PERSONAL NEED FOR LAW SHOWN

**Prohibition Enforcement Head Tells Committee Individual Is Responsible**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The responsibility of the individual citizen for the observance and enforcement of the law.

The imperative need that patriotic citizens should waive personal prejudices and uphold the law as it exists.

The destiny of America to succeed in maintaining prohibition and mark out the course for the nations of the world.

There were themes of the principal addressed at the annual dinner of the Citizen's Committee of One Thousand for Law Observance and Enforcement at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, was the chief speaker, and addressees were made by Louis Marshall, prominent lawyer and philanthropist, New York, and by Col. Raymond Robins, social economist, of Chicago. Fred B. Smith of New York presided. Robert Fulton Cutting of New York was toastmaster.

Mr. Andrews outlined generally what prohibition had accomplished in wiping out the main sources of liquor and the general means of its distribution, but he added that it had not wiped out the market, that while the demand lasted the means of supply had been found in bootlegging, and finally the business of illicit distribution had been highly organized.

This business had been got under control and greatly reduced, he said, when the industrial field was entered for the supply which the market demanded, and the desire of the Government to protect legitimate industry made the cutting off of this source very difficult. When every channel of supply had been got under control, he pointed out, bribery was resorted to get the supply through to the market.

"I must call your attention to what the lack of observance means. If you patronize the bootlegger you give aid and comfort to an organization that is a very real menace today to the moral order."

General Andrews said that many of the most serious obstacles to enforcement would be overcome through the combined action of the real sources of law and government—the people themselves.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Robert Fulton Cutting, member of an old New York family and prominent in social, financial and artistic circles, scored his fellow members of society for their alleged failure to support the prohibition laws.

Mr. Cutting made his attack upon society as toastmaster at the annual dinner of the Citizen's Committee of One Thousand for Law Observance and Enforcement.

Although maintaining he is not a prohibitionist, Mr. Cutting asserted that prohibition is the law and should be respected.

## SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED IN VOCATIONAL WORK

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Vocational Service for Juniors has just announced that applications for scholarships for the winter school term, which begins Feb. 1, will be received at their headquarters, 122 East Twenty-fifth Street, up to Jan. 27. An average of between 90 and

100 boys and girls, from 14 to 18 years of age, who otherwise would be compelled to go to work before they are fitted for any particular field are kept in high and trade schools with the financial aid of these scholarships.

The scholarships, which range from \$3 to \$6 weekly, depending on the need of the pupil, are calculated to pay for the child's luncheons, car fares and extra clothes. The money is paid directly to the child each week for 50 weeks, and the scholarship is then renewed if the course is unfinished.

In addition to its efforts in this direction, the Vocational Service for Juniors maintains vocational counselors in several schools to give pupils guidance in choosing the right field of work, and also maintains free employment bureaus in Manhattan for boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age who have left school.

## Glee Club's European Trip Stopped by Jazz

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP)—

The associated students' executive committee has refused to sanction the annual trip abroad of the University of California Glee Club on the ground that the club's program included "jazz" and vaudeville. The musical organization for several years has gone to Europe, but university officials objected to the trip this year because its program "would not fairly represent" the university.

### CLOTHING WORKERS STRIKE

More than 700 workers employed in four of Boston's clothing manufacturing shops are called out on strike while the order may be made to apply to other shops within the next few days. The strike is called to enforce increased piece-work rates which have been ordered by the Boston joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

## PETROLEUM INDUSTRY WASTE OFFERS NEW RUBBER SOURCE

(Continued from Page 1)

to provide laboratories for the study of petroleum. Accordingly, petroleum is being wasted just as coal was wasted before it was discovered that the by-products of coal might be made to yield valuable oils, perfumes, flavors and dyes."

Yet Professor Norris feels that the future of petroleum chemistry will be very great.

"I have no doubt," he says, "that if we had the facilities to study petroleum the way the Germans have been able to study coal-tar products, and had accumulated a proportionate scientific knowledge of it, we could go out and make rubber readily. We could make edible fats and soaps from petroleum and we will. It is stated that the Germans already know how to make fats from petroleum."

### American Delay

He indicated the great advances in industry made possible by the findings of pure science: synthetic silk, synthetic alcohol, ammonia taken from the air, nitrates, better glass, better indigo than Germany itself makes; and showed that Germany's tremendous achievements in natural science were due to the close relationship that she maintained between her industries and the research laboratories of her universities.

With a few notable exceptions, industry in this country is organized for immediate profit and impatient of the delays entailed in laboratory research. Moreover, there are many that would suffer, at least tem-

## LINES GROW TAUT ON COURT ISSUE—BOTH SIDES HOLD OUT

**Republican Majority Ready to Consider Reasonable Offers From Opponents, Says Leader, but Will Not Endanger Final Adherence**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The fall of the negotiations of the Senate to effect an agreement securing balloting action on the World Court issue has drawn the lines taut.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R), Senator from Wisconsin, floor leader of the majority, stated that Court supporters, while willing to consider "any reasonable offer from the opposition" were determined to give no advantage which might endanger Court adherence.

"If this is to be a filibuster," Mr. Lenroot declared, "they will be given every opportunity to talk. The Senate will meet early and stay late. It is possible that night sessions will be got under way in a day or so."

William E. Borah (R), Senator from Utah, leader of the anti-Court minority, which has forced the Senate into an impasse, was equally definite in his expression of willingness to continue aggressive opposition.

### Both Sides Obdurate

"We have no additional offers to make," he said. "We will continue the debate."

The stumbling block to agreeing on a time limit on the Court issue is the inability to determine upon a date for balloting on the tax measure. Several senators stated positively that they would refuse to agree to any arrangement which would consider the time measure.

George W. Norris (R), Senator from Nebraska, and Burton K. Wheeler (D), Senator from Montana, both of whom will vote for the Court, were leaders of the group of Pro-Court senators who made it clear that they proposed a contest

of their own against the tax bill and would oppose any limitation of this opposition.

This flanking move on the Court forces from within their own ranks is believed to be having an effect on the firmness of the Anti-Court minority. Without exception they are opposed to the proposed revenue bill and their support is heavily counted on by Court senators preparing to fight the tax measure.

Pro-Court senators such as Messrs. Norris and Wheeler are outspoken in their determination to use extreme measures in contesting the tax bill.

### Calls Measure Brazen

Mr. Norris characterized the measure as a brazen and violent attempt to load on the back of the masses the burden of taxation. He expressed the opinion that the proposed estate tax repeal contained in the measure as amended by the Senate Finance Committee would precipitate a contest even more determined and bitter than that now being waged on the World Court question.

Without an agreement on the tax bill, majority leaders realize the futility of laying aside the court debate to take up consideration of the former.

"We might as well go on with the Court debate," Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, and chairman of the Anti-Court campaign, argued against the use of force to carry out decree of the Court, said such a step meant "war." At the Versailles Peace Conference, he said, President Wilson wanted a league of nations founded on moral sanctions, but M. Clemenceau, then Premier, wanted to preserve the old balance of power. The League Covenant, was the result.

"Mr. Wilson believed that in time the Covenant of the League would operate to modify the terms of the treaty," said Mr. Borah. "M. Clemenceau believed the operation of the treaty would in time result in changing the Covenant."

Unless an agreement is reached to vote on the World Court by tomorrow, the rule for limiting debate will be invoked, Mr. Robinson, Democratic leader, said, after a conference with other Democrats.

from Missouri, spoke for three hours Thursday and was followed by Bert M. Fernald (R), Senator from Maine, who talked for two and a half hours.

### Sessions Advanced an Hour

The sessions begin now at 11 a.m. instead of at noon. Instead of adjourning, Court leaders recess the Senate, which carries the legislative day over without interruption. The time for adjournment is fixed for 6 p.m. If the situation continues unchanged during the day, Court leaders intimated that they would ask for night sessions.

Fourteen senators are actively engaged in the court opposition. The burden of the filibuster so far has been carried by a few. They have therefore resources should they intend to hold their position.

The majority report of the Senate Finance Committee, after two days delay, has been sent to the Senate.

"Homogeneity in education has great advantages, but the price for these is too high if paid at the expense of progress and excellence," Dr. Lowell said.

He pointed out that the trend away from the older system of instruction, imparted wholly by independent, self-limited courses, and toward a conception that the student is the only true unit and end of education, has been making headway in recent years in many institutions of higher learning.

"Among a people with a mechanical turn of mind, accustomed to mass production, there is a natural tendency to standardize, and when education reaches the dimensions of mass production the process is naturally applied thereto," the Harvard professor explained.

"This is excellent if it is not carried too far. Much good has been done by standards that raise the minimum, but there is grave danger in going beyond that point. A system, for example, of universally equivalent grades, such that a student with definite credits in any institution can be transferred automatically to a fixed stage in any other, would involve lowering the superior to the level of the minimum."

Of the decision of the alumni announced last spring that Harvard's War Memorial "should take the form of a new church or chapel," President Lowell said, "that we should have a worthy memorial, and that we should have it soon, no one doubts, and it is gratifying that the form it shall take has been definitely ascertained."

Apart from the \$10,000,000 campaign, the income paid as capital by trustees under the bequest of Gordon McKay, the payment of previous subscriptions to the Alumni Endowment Fund, and the sums received from the Carnegie Foundation, the gifts and legacies which Harvard received during the year totaled \$1,170,312.37. Among the major contributions were the following:

Anonymous Fund No. 4: Additional gift ..... \$100,000.00 Anonymous Fund No. 7: Payment of obligations at the Museum of Comparative Zoology ..... 50,000.00 Lord Dorimont: ..... 100,000.00 Thomas G. Mower Dormitory: ..... 30,000.00 Mr. William Dorr Boardman: Legacy for a William Dorr Boardman Professorship of Fine Arts ..... 100,000.00

To complete the gift of \$100,000 148,535.08

Class of 1904: On account of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund ..... 31,000.00 Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter: Legacy for research in bacteriology and the purchase of books for the University Library ..... 367,500.00 Estate of Henry Clay Frick: Gift for the permanent endowment of the university ..... 829,776.33 David P. Kimball: ..... 50,000.00 Mrs. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock: Additional payment for the George A. McKinlock Jr. Professorship ..... 58,387.19 Mrs. William F. Milton: Legacy for the increase of profits of professors and instructors ..... 715,891.19 Mrs. Bennett Hubbard Nash: On account of legacy bequeathed to establish the "British Parsons Coke Relief Fund" for pro-

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## System, Not Temperament, Lies Back of Backstage in Grand Opera

**Chicago Civic Opera Company Warehouse Discloses Lessons in Efficiency for Business Man and Housewife**

**Chicago Special Correspondence**

TO THE average person, the word "opera" brings visions of lovely scenes and lovelier voices, of graceful dancing, light and color, all blended to make one harmonious whole. A few practical persons give a thought to the busy scene shifters, wardrobe mistresses, and electricians. They realize that the right scenes and costumes must be ready when needed, and that the lighting of rising sun or waning moon must be timed to a split second. The back-stage handling of an opera may have had its source in temperament and art, yet its actual working is that of undeviating efficiency.

But like the youngster who wanted to know how the chicken got into the egg in the first place, before it could try to hatch out, there are those who wonder whence all these opera properties come and how the right ones always appear on time. For them a visit to the new storehouse of the Chicago Civic Opera Company will be a most interesting experience, and watching the cost of an opera does not connect with opera in study in efficiency. From business executive to housekeeper, each alert visitor can carry away an idea that can be applied to increasing the efficiency of his own establishment, be it factory, office, or home.

### An Odd-Looking Building

It is an odd-looking building of brick and stone, seven stories high at one end and about four at the other, evidently built to fit its peculiar purpose. Just inside the entrance is the loading platform where all goods can be loaded under cover, safe from storm and wind. Here one gets one's first glimpse of the paraphernalia for the hundred and more operas housed in this building, for men are carrying down the backdrops for the evening's performance. These are housed on racks just beyond the loading place, because even when rolled carefully on their poles, these 68-foot-long canvas curtains on which the back scene is painted, are clumsy to handle. But there is no bungling, no hesitancy, among the men who are getting out these drops. Each opera has its special location on the racks and each roll has its number stenciled on the slightly projecting end of its pole. They are kept in numerical order, each opera having its own series. Also, they are all entered in a record book, so that, when, for instance, "Tosca" is to be given, the men are told to take drops 9500 to 9521 inclusive, and these are checked off the record as taken. It is probable that no drops will be found assigned to numbers 9522-9540, because some change in the staging might demand new few drops and none are left free to take of such extra material.

The drops, being the most difficult to handle, are kept nearest the loading platform. Just beyond is stored the scenery for the 60 operas on the season's repertoire list. About 5 feet wide, and towering up into the scene docks for nearly 50 feet, these pieces make an impressive array. Again, one finds a perfect filing system. Each opera has its own particular storage location where all its scenery is placed together. Here, for instance, is the scenery for "Tales of Hoffmann." The piece nearest us bears on its back the stencil: "Hoffmann, Act 2, No. 3A L.H." A little beyond appear the words: "Rigoletto, Otello." Seems a bit scrambled to the uninitiated, but Mr. Fuller, who has charge of the stock of the opera, reads the cabalistic signs glibly. "That's second act of Tales of Hoffmann." Third piece from the left in the front, or A, line. You see it is stored with the Hoffmann scenery. But it is the sort of doorway that fits into several scenes and on an extra-large stage we use it to fill space in "Rigoletto" and in "Otello." In the book where we catalogue all the scenery, we find each piece under its main opera and then make a reference to it in other operas where it is sometimes employed. So this piece appears in three places with note as to where we keep it. Come on and let's see where they paint the canvas."

### Painting the Canvas

The canvas is really a Russian linen, very strong and correspondingly expensive. They use thousands of yards of it each season when new operas are being staged or old ones refurbished. Resulting the great rolls of the backdrops, one is prepared to see the painting done in a large room, but the 70-foot high room where three 68 by 45-foot canvases are stretched on frames, is a bit overwhelming. Yet there is perfect order here, and such ease! Instead of the old-time ladders that painters pulled up and down as they worked, these men have three floors—perfectly good, firm concrete floors to stand on, and it is the canvas that is moved up and down to suit their convenience, for the frames are really hand-shaped elevators that run exactly as any well-behaved elevators should do.

Not all the canvas is painted on frames. To one side of the painting room are three floors, like great balconies, and here canvas can be laid down for netting and cutting and painting, since only such scenes as must give an impression of depth and perspective must be painted on the frames. These floors are also used for rehearsals, and here an entire chorus may gather or the ballet go through its evolutions, getting ready for new work while the down-town theater is in use for other operas. Entire scenes can be set up and a dress rehearsal held in this vast space, so that from beginning to end the opera may be prepared at the storehouse.

Near the room where men are busily painting a "road set" for "Rigoletto," because some opera houses to be visited on tour are

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**Special Collection of Pink Lustre**

too small to accommodate the standard scenery, is one of the most interesting spots in the building. Here are the tiny models of scenes. Some are in the course of erection; others, labeled with name of opera, act and scene number, are on a series of shelves at one side of the room. In one corner stands a easel with a half-finished sea picture on it. Beyond are sketches of models in various costumes. When the scenic director has worked out his ideas in a picture, he then makes a model of the scene, reducing it to mathematical exactness, so many inches to the foot. When one of these tiny models is finished, it can be turned over to the carpenter and scene painters without further direction beyond the scale to which it is made, and from it a full-sized scene is constructed. Of course, it doesn't go as fast as that, for while colors may give one effect in daylight, the electric lighting may bring forth different and undesired tones. So the tiny models are lighted and the director and electrician work together until the desired effects are produced. Sometimes this means repainting, often it means special tinting of the light bulbs for a certain scene. But whatever is needed is supplied before the model goes to the men who are to make the full-sized scene, so there is the minimum waste of time and material.

### Electricians and Armors

The electrician's shop is a world by itself, and here is much construction work as well as rewiring of all apparatus. At one side stand the bright red boxes in which the electrician's equipment is packed for the road. It is much safer to tell expressmen in strange towns to "hustle al"; those bright red boxes before anything else goes" than to request that the electrical equipment comes first. So, by the time the white boxes for the carpenter's men and the dull green that denotes the property man's materials and other colors for other departments begin to move, the electricians have their lights installed and the musicians and stage folk can get to work comfortably.

The armorer's room looks as if one had strayed into a medieval castle, so numerous are the shields, swords and jeweled ornaments in view. But here again one is brought back to the twentieth century when we note the equipment for electro-plating and the gas-heated tanks for chemicals and the trough of gas-heated sawdust in which all proper plating expects to be dried. Moreover, there is the most modern equipment for laquering so that there will be no tarnishing. And records! All material numbered and packed in marked maroon cases, so there will be no danger of finding Russian or Roman swords when two dozen of the French Louis XIV period have been called for.

### New Old Furniture to Order

In the carpenter shop a portico for a new opera is jostling an old one that is being repaired. As it is almost time for the company to go on the road, the white boxes for transporting tools are already in evidence. Beyond, in the property shop, there is more woodworking machinery than is usually seen outside the most active of shops. One man is busy turning out small wooden dashes to help furnish a stage-pedler's cart; another is making an obviously new chair, while a third is making a new chair grow old under our very eyes, so that it may fit into a seventeenth century scene. Each finished piece is labeled, so that, once ready for use, it can be stored with the other properties of its especial opera.

Furniture, small decorations and movable pieces that do not belong to handle, are kept nearest the loading platform. Just beyond is stored the scenery for the 60 operas on the season's repertoire list. About 5 feet wide, and towering up into the scene docks for nearly 50 feet, these pieces make an impressive array. Again, one finds a perfect filing system. Each opera has its own particular storage location where all its scenery is placed together. Here, for instance, is the scenery for "Tales of Hoffmann." The piece nearest us bears on its back the stencil: "Hoffmann, Act 2, No. 3A L.H." A little beyond appear the words: "Rigoletto, Otello." Seems a bit scrambled to the uninitiated, but Mr. Fuller, who has charge of the stock of the opera, reads the cabalistic signs glibly. "That's second act of Tales of Hoffmann." Third piece from the left in the front, or A, line. You see it is stored with the Hoffmann scenery. But it is the sort of doorway that fits into several scenes and on an extra-large stage we use it to fill space in "Rigoletto" and in "Otello." In the book where we catalogue all the scenery, we find each piece under its main opera and then make a reference to it in other operas where it is sometimes employed. So this piece appears in three places with note as to where we keep it. Come on and let's see where they paint the canvas."

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### Paint Bridge. Armorer's Shop, Laundry and Wardrobe Room, All Play Important Parts in Chicago Opera

**Paint Bridge. Armorer's Shop, Laundry and Wardrobe Room, All Play Important Parts in Chicago Opera**



Left—Scene Painting for the Chicago Civic Opera Company Is Accomplished by Ultra-Modern Equipment. The Paint Bridge is a Huge Floor, Divided by Sists Into Sections. Through Each Side Scenery Is Raised or Lowered by Powerful Elevators to Bring It into Surface. Story Is Told of the Artists on the Bridge. The Equipment Provides a Total Clearance of 95 Feet. Right—Brush Artists Are Decorating Properties Used by the Chicago Civic Opera Company. They Are Trophies Brought Back by Radames Return in "Aida."

## PRIME MINISTER LAUDS SCOTLAND

Stanley Baldwin Pays Tribute to Country of His Maternal Forbears

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**LONDON**, Jan. 9—Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of England, presiding at the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation, an organization which dates back to the days when Scots came to London in the footsteps of their monarch James VI, paid a high tribute to the land of his maternal ancestors. The Royal Scottish Corporation is a charitable organization which exists for the purpose of relieving "the aged and necessitous Scottish poor in the Greater London area."

Mr. Baldwin's mother was a MacDonald, and upon his entry at King's Hall, where the affair was held, he was piped to his seat by boys from the Royal Caledonian School, led by Mayor Taylor, formerly of the Scots Guards.

Viscount Finlay said Mr. Baldwin had born himself as Premier that all admitted that he indeed was worthy to command, and that he was a leader to follow. As Scots would say, "his parents commanded the technical director on the scene, and with him as arbitrator the incident trouble fades away."

Efficiency? If a group of efficiency experts were to be taken out to the Chicago Civic Opera Company's storeroom and given a view of this gigantic system in action, they would probably resolve themselves into an operatic chorus on the spot and sing the praises of art and temperament catalogued and filed into the smoothness of a well-oiled engine. The first sign of trouble brings the technical director on the scene, and with him as arbitrator the incident trouble fades away.

The resulting wall is said to be as sound-proof, solid and satisfactory in every way as the famous brick and plaster walls. Cork is also excellent non-conductor of heat and cold. The panels, which measure 8 feet by 4 feet, make the services of a plasterer unnecessary.

**EASTERN FREIGHT TO CANADA**

**VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10 (Special Correspondence)** — Communities of New Brunswick, in the vicinity of the proposed Cooper Dam project for generation of hydro power from the tides of the Bay of Fundy are anticipating very great development, which already reflected in real estate advance. It is reported that every island in "Assamaguadie Bay" has been bought up, and that options have been asked on properties for a considerable distance in and about the shores of the bay. Considerable of a boom is expected during the construction days of the proposed power plant.

**COOPER DAM PROJECT**

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## FEDERAL LABOR PLAN CRITICIZED

General Contractors' Association Calls It Wasteful and Extravagant

**PORLTAND, Ore., Jan. 22 (Special)** — Criticism of the Government practice of performing work by the day labor method instead of by general contract, was made in a report from the committee on legislation submitted by Summer Sollett of Chicago, before the Associated General Contractors of America, in convention here. The day labor method leads to waste, he contended, and has become a leading issue in every city in the country.

"From conditions in our industry as disclosed by our search of the facts, all business must co-operate, in protecting industry against usurpation by the Government," he said. "The Government cannot expect to enter into business competition. It is, in effect, a series way, which means the loss of that business to private control and investment. Work carried on by day labor without a responsible and expert head cannot tend toward economy and it has proven in all instances to be an extravagance." Criticism also was made of surety companies, their policies and agents, by R. C. Marshall, general manager of the association. Millions of dollars are lost annually because irresponsible contractors are bonded, he said. He recommended that surety companies make two divisions of their work, one to conduct investigations, the other to handle sales, and that suitable underwriting standards be established.

George W. Hoagland, Wash., was re-elected president of the Pacific northern branch of the association. W. H. Fergenson, Portland; J. G. McFee, Seattle and Charles L. Muller, Spokane, were elected vice-presidents. Arthur Gerber was re-elected treasurer. New members of the board are E. A. Webster, Spokane; Mr. Muller, Mr. McFee, J. S. Christie of Seattle, Guy Atkinson of Portland, and Mr. Gauntlet.

### ANOTHER SUBWAY IS ASKED FOR LONDON

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**LONDON**, Jan. 11—When one looks at a map of the London Underground Railway system it might appear difficult to squeeze in any more that could command enough traffic to be a paying proposition. Parliamentary powers are being sought to build a relief line for the Metropolitan Railway to run from Kilburn to Edgware Road Station, under the straight line of the Edgware Road. At present the Baker Street line is running to capacity, and plans were contemplated to double it, but this new line will oblige that and will tap a valuable district with its three stations.

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## RADIO

## Short Wave Radiocasting Develops Many Vagaries

Gerald Marcuse Finds Them Most Effective in Reaching Out Great Distances

*With the startling distances results achieved with short waves in the neighborhood of 40 to 100 meters, it has been most natural that they should be considered as possible channels for radiocasting. Mr. Marcuse, in all of the most widely known English amateurs, operators, and the call letters of GENE, have made like conclusions. Attention particularly to the short-wave medium reception at these frequencies where tuned R. F. as we know it is quite useless and the old single-tube regenerative set has been getting the major part of the glory. Mr. Marcuse states that "the superheterodyne is the only efficient receiver for the reception of short-wave telephony." This is, of course, due to the fact that in this type of receiver the wavelength is changed and amplification carried out at a more convenient higher wavelength. This particular point is being considered in the development of a new receiver by the radio department of this paper.*

In this article it is proposed to deal with the subject of the utilization of short waves for radiocasting purposes in response to a large number of letters and inquiries I have received. I may say at once that while I think it is quite possible that the higher frequencies will be used for such a purpose there are a great number of peculiarities belonging to the short waves that will have to be thoroughly understood and controlled before their use for radiocasting is an accomplished fact.

Having specialized for the last six months or so on carrying out tests on short-wave telephony, this discussion will be from the standpoint of personal experience. The more one digs into this short-wave problem the more one realizes the difficulties that a system of radiocasting below about 100 meters would have to contend with. For instance, although there would be room for all the wireless stations in the world to transmit on frequencies between nine and ten meters, up to the present, signals on such wavelengths have the happy knack of disappearing altogether after they have traveled about 10 miles, and no receiver has yet been designed capable of picking up these signals over this distance.

Then again, in the case of 20 meters, we find that these waves also disappear after about 20 miles, but reappear again at say 300 miles. As we increase the wavelength toward 40 meters we find that this would be suitable up to dusk, after which the peculiarities of the short waves again make themselves apparent, and they begin to disappear at about 10 miles and to reappear at about 500.

It would seem that 90 to 100 meters would be the best wavelength for general short-wave radiocasting, for these are more easily handled and have been used for telephony for some time. These short waves are radiated vertically, or shall we say are reflected waves, and strike the heaviest layer, possible penetrating it slightly, afterwards being reflected at an angle. Thus they are bound to jump a considerable area varying according to the frequency of the waves. The higher the frequency, the more the waves are reflected, but this effect is not unduly troublesome on 100 meters.

I have carried out regular tests with a station situated in the northwest frontier province of India and although I can at any time after dusk (in England) get over clear telephony on 45 meters, using an input of 1 kilowatt, reports from nearer stations in the British Isles invariably state that my speech is badly distorted and weak. On a shorter wavelength, C. and speech have been received by the other stations, but in this case the station reports undistorted reception, local listeners either fail to hear me at all or else say that my speech is unintelligible.

By the foregoing I have been trying to show that should radiocasting stations utilize wavelengths below, say 50 meters, listeners in England must not expect to receive them after dark, though it would probably be found that our distant possessions were getting excellent reception.

With regard to a suitable receiver, this is going to present another problem, for although the ordinary two-valve short-wave set is O. K. for C. W. work, it is not really suitable for the reception of telephony. WGY on 41 meters has, on occasions, been picked up with such a receiver quite well, but if we are to expect reliable short-wave reception, we shall have to look for another receiver.

I feel sure that before very long we shall be able to pick up the Antipodes and South Africa, and am equally sure that this will not be accomplished with any degree of satisfaction with two valves. This I know is the opinion of many others who have had considerable experience of short-wave reception and all agree that the superheterodyne is the only efficient receiver for the reception of short-wave telephony, though it must be admitted that it is rather expensive to run and by no means easy to adapt for short-waves.

With regard to the possibilities of short-wave radiocasting, it may be of interest to readers to know that I have carried out tests with Berlitz, Porto Rico, India, and elsewhere, by radio-telecasting 2LO and 5XX and I have found that my listeners at the other end can receive the radio-telecast with extreme clarity, which all goes to prove the theories recently propounded regarding reflection from the heaviest layer. This is exceptionally interesting in the case of India, because should the waves travel direct, they would have to cover at least 5000 miles overland and would almost certainly be absorbed. As it is, however, India reports very clear reception and loud signal strength, which seems to prove the heaviest layer theory.

With regard to this reflection theory, readers who have listened to KDKA on 43 meters will probably have noticed very bad distortion on certain nights, while regular observers have found that, although the quality of the transmissions has been perfect at the transmitter, yet at distances of 3000 or 4000 miles or under, considerable distortion takes

enthusiasts, for it remains to be proved how far these results will meet with regular success. One great problem on the 40 and 100-meter bands is the atmospheric conditions, and also one notices on these wavelengths an ever-present mush, the sound of which is placed to the credit of harmonics of high-power commercial stations.

It is a comparatively easy matter to adapt high-frequency amplification for the longer wavelengths, and very high power will be installed both in England and America for telephone purposes. The results are being watched with interest. The country which has the greatest difficulty in receiving telephony is the United States owing to the heavy internal interference and also the transmission of transmission of European stations.

A salient point, however, is that some of my collaborators in distant parts have never yet heard any telephone signals, excepting on short waves. A curious feature to note here is that during our extended tests with Iraq they could never tune in long-wave telephony although they could get the carrier waves, which is a thing we could never understand.

I am not in any way advocating short-wave radiocasting because, in so far as local reception is concerned, it is doomed to failure and there are as many cons as pros. I have mentioned, and others peculiar to the short waves, are thoroughly understood and controlled. And it is not until this has been accomplished that we can hope for much success in universal radiocasting on waves below 100 meters. Tuning will, of course, be very critical, though this will be offset by the fact that the risk of interference will be extremely small.

At a near date, attempts will be made to establish international radiocasting and this will be carefully followed with great interest by many

Mitchell, who will be heard in a group of baritone numbers.

**PACIFIC STANDARD TIME**

**KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)**  
6 to 12 p. m.—Concert program and dance music.

**KQP, Portland, Ore. (212 Meters)**  
6 p. m.—"Town Crier" and amusement information service. 6:15—Stock market quotations. 6:30—Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra. 7—Studio program. 8—Palace dance orchestra: Gene James, director. 10—Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra.

**KXX, Hollywood, Calif. (237 Meters)**  
7 to 12 p. m.—"Country programs and Concerts" and "Circus."

**KJH, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)**  
6:30 p. m.—Children's program, featuring "The Little Prince." 7:30—Gladys De Witt will give her weekly talk. 8—Program through courtesy.

The subscribers to this special course pay extra for this service, and the material which is broadcast in English is forwarded previously to the subscribers by mail so that he listeners are able to follow the printed text at the same time the English spoken words are being broadcasted.

**KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Concert, with Paul Reese, violin, and other artists. 9—Dance orchestra from the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena.

**KRZ, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**  
6 p. m.—"Preludes," 7:30—"Little Towns Down the River," 8—"Golden Rule Recital," 9—Chamber of Commerce organ recital. 10—S. Parker, organist. 11—"Music Makers," 12—"Radio Hour," New York Symphony Orchestra.

**KWBZ, Boston, Mass. (355 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Dinner concert by Louis Bernhoof. 8—"Coy's Party," 8:30—"Evening of Laughter and Laughs"; 9—"Miscellaneous," 10—"Talks to Kiddies," 11—"Windermere dinner hour," 8:20—Opening of Montreal's Auto Show. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey reports.

**KWXO, Ottawa, Ont. (436 Meters)**

7 p. m.—"Talks to Kiddies," 8:20—"Windermere dinner hour," 8:20—Opening of Montreal's Auto Show. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey reports.

**KYK, Toronto, Ont. (557 Meters)**

7 p. m.—"Talks to Kiddies," 8:20—"Windermere dinner hour," 8:20—Opening of Montreal's Auto Show. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey reports.

**KYV, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—"Skinny and his gang," 7:30—Dinner concert. 8:30—Reports. 9—"Tomorrow's Sunday School lesson," 10:30—"Music Makers," 11—"Weather report," 10:30—Dance orchestra, 11—Silent period for International Radio Week.

**KWGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (356 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program from Hotel Albany. 7:30—"Sports and Stories," 8—"Evening of Laughter and Laughs"; 9:30—University of Pittsburgh address. "Radio and Pictures," 10—"Weather report," 10:30—Dance orchestra, 11—Silent period for International Radio Week.

**KWIC, Pittsburgh, Pa. (399 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News items and minkets. 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address. "Radio and Pictures," 10—"Weather report," 10:30—Dance orchestra, 11—Silent period for International Radio Week.

**KWAC, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)**

7 p. m.—"Talks to Kiddies," 8:20—"Windermere dinner hour," 8:20—Opening of Montreal's Auto Show. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey reports.

**KWBD, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)**

7 to 11 p. m.—"Varied musical program including dance music."

**KWEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Special broadcast of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

**KWBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (417 Meters)**

6 p. m.—"Talks to Kiddies," 8:20—"Windermere dinner hour," 8:20—Opening of Montreal's Auto Show. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey reports.

**KWTC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—"Skinny and his gang," 7:30—Dinner concert. 8:30—Reports. 9—"Tomorrow's Sunday School lesson," 10:30—"Music Makers," 11—"Weather report," 10:30—Dance orchestra, 11—Silent period for International Radio Week.

**KWVY, Schenectady, N. Y. (356 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program from Hotel Albany. 7:30—"Sports and Stories," 8—"Evening of Laughter and Laughs"; 9:30—University of Pittsburgh address. "Radio and Pictures," 10—"Weather report," 10:30—Dance orchestra, 11—Silent period for International Radio Week.

**KWAB, Buffalo, N. Y. (316 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music by the Clef Trio, featuring Jackie Clegg, piano, and Eddie Ladd, violin," 7:30—"Windermere dinner hour," 8:20—Opening of Montreal's Auto Show. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey reports.

**KWRC, St. Paul, Minn. (316 Meters)**

7 p. m.—"Talks to Kiddies," 8:20—"Windermere dinner hour," 8:20—Opening of Montreal's Auto Show. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey reports.

**KWAT, Toledo, Mich. (316 Meters)**

7 p. m.—"Talks to Kiddies," 8:20—"Windermere dinner hour," 8:20—Opening of Montreal's Auto Show. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey reports.

**KWAV, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)**

7:30 to 9 p. m.—"Concert by the Club of the Conservatory of Music; Miss Elizabeth Wade, violin, and Dr. Edward Bernhoof, piano," 10:30—"Windermere dinner hour," 11—"Windermere dinner hour," 12—"Windermere dinner hour," 13—"Windermere dinner hour," 14—"Windermere dinner hour," 15—"Windermere dinner hour," 16—"Windermere dinner hour," 17—"Windermere dinner hour," 18—"Windermere dinner hour," 19—"Windermere dinner hour," 20—"Windermere dinner hour," 21—"Windermere dinner hour," 22—"Windermere dinner hour," 23—"Windermere dinner hour," 24—"Windermere dinner hour," 25—"Windermere dinner hour," 26—"Windermere dinner hour," 27—"Windermere dinner hour," 28—"Windermere dinner hour," 29—"Windermere dinner hour," 30—"Windermere dinner hour," 31—"Windermere dinner hour," 32—"Windermere dinner hour," 33—"Windermere dinner hour," 34—"Windermere dinner hour," 35—"Windermere dinner hour," 36—"Windermere dinner hour," 37—"Windermere dinner hour," 38—"Windermere dinner hour," 39—"Windermere dinner 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## THE HOME FORUM

## What Does Modern American Poetry Need?

A COLLECTION of modern American verse, representative of a high type of work was recently criticized as being too cheerful! The complaint is indicative of a prevalent type of thought. From the poetry of an older generation that found little conflict with the facts of human existence, many have swung to the opposite extreme, and the trend is to follow a trail on which they see nothing but fear of clay. Of such Mrs. Browning might have said:

"I do distrust the poet who discerns no character or glory in his time."

The possibilities of classification in poetry are many; one way would be to divide into the Isaiah class and the Jeremias class; the latter finds its impulse in the enigmatic manifestations of material conditions; the other looks out beyond the world of "things as they are"—or as they look—to a new Jerusalem, and in this type, the perfect shape of all things wise, good, and beautiful is ever-present, inspiring the sweetest songs and the noblest themes. This thought naturally suggests the age-old riddle, Which inspires the best poetry: adversity or prosperity, sorrow or joy?

To assert, with Shelley, that "poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments" is to throw into the discard much that has a claim to poetry in this day as well as in the past. There is a type of poetry of which "Junius" speaks: "Letters to the world, he writes as composed of 'the gloomy companions of a disturbed imagination.' This statement I have seized upon as a way out of a dilemma, for, if we assert that nothing is poetry but that which is the breath of beauty, we make a statement which is, of course, fundamentally true, but immediately involve our argument in a cloud of discussion as to what is Poetry in the modern acceptance of the term. Let us admit then, to avoid argument, that this melancholy music is nevertheless a form of poetic expression. If it is belligerent with the Ibsenism "What right have we human beings to complain poetic vision must necessarily be minor keys," its lyrics will be lamentations, and its angels, fallen angels. To such Tennyson says—

Authors—essayist, atheist, novelist, realist, rhymester, play your part, Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of art.

Hasty condemnation of such an attitude would be ill-advised. In the literature of the Hebrews, for example, the poets of pessimism and the prophets of penalties seem to have had some very definite missions to perform, which, in essence, were particularly salutary; and even in the minor motifs of these sad singers, there appear frequent flashes of faith, and a substratum of hope, which reveal a basic sound philosophy concerning fundamental moral

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# Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## Cleveland Orchestra in New York

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
New York, Jan. 20  
**D**EBUSSY'S two Nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Festivals," took on pleasing sound at Carnegie Hall last evening under the presentation of the Cleveland Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor. Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase" assumed hazy mood and lively sonority, played by the Cleveland strings, winds and percussions and directed by Mr. Sokoloff's baton. The concert, second to be given this season here, showed a great advance over the first from standpoint of program, execution, and interpretation. Fortunate that the persons in charge determined on a return visit. An impression of labored precision was effaced. One of free, masterful command was effectually made. No apology should be required for the Cleveland Orchestra hereafter. No press representative ought to have any fears that the organization is to give a concert at such and such a time, performing such and such pieces. No manager should have to do anything further than to post the showbill on the board and open his ticket window.

Frederick Jacobi took on new interest as a musician from the Great American Desert last evening, having a work of his performed at Carnegie Hall by the Flonzaley Quartet, Messrs. Bettie, Pochon, Moldovan, and d'Archambeau. The piece is called a quartet; but really it is a tone poem in three movements for orchestra of four instruments. It is remarkable independence of the two violins, the viola and the violoncello, proceeded, sketching details of scenery and illustrating minute of ceremony. The work is a guidebook to the southwestern Indian region, if not a manual of the tribal culture of New Mexico. At any rate, it is an interesting, characteristic, and very charming American composition.

### The New York Trio

The New York Trio, Messrs. Adler, Edlin and van Vliet, gave its second concert in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 18, opening the program with the Haydn C major, No. 3. Mr. van Vliet, the cellist of the organization, is undoubtedly rightly placed when in either of the two positions—at the front desk of the cello section of an orchestra, or where he was on this occasion. There may be men who play the cello more after the fashion of a violin than he does, but there is nobody who plays it more in the manner of a cello.

There may be men who more particularly bring out the sentimental qualities of the instrument and men again, who more artfully put in evidence the pictorial qualities; but there is surely nobody who surpasses him in calling forth the robust, masculine qualities.

Parish Williams, appearing at the Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 18, with Richard Hageman as his accompanist, sang with exquisite vocal finish and delicacy of interpretation the songs of Hué that bear the titles, "Berceuse triste," "L'ame blanche," "Chanson d'amour" et de soi," "La barbe blanche" and "La heure d'or." The poems are of a type that French composers of old past much affected, scene and characters being borrowed from the Orient. A true French artist could hardly be better suited to the mood and style of the pieces than Mr. Williams, though that is speaking of course, for America and not for France.

### Other Recitals

Perhaps the language question is one where illusion counts more than logic. Paul Parks, baritone, appearing in the Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 19, with Horace Hunt at the piano, displayed considerable vocal mastery in old Italian works by d'Astorga, Falcomerri and Legrenzi. Probably not brought up consistently in the pronunciation and cultural association of "Morir viglio," "O bellissimi capelli" and "Che fero costume," he had difficulty in making his texts living messages. But there it is. Even American singers must learn bel canto, and they can only do it through practice of the old Italian air.

Ethel Newcomb, pianist, gave a recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 19, presenting the Rachmaninoff prelude in G major, the d'Indy "Laufenburg" waltz, the

Gardner-Eyre piece "Beyond the Mist," the Ireland piece, "The Island's Spell," and the Stravinsky étude in D major, op. 7, as part of her program. She seemed to entertain a somewhat subjective view of her task, and if she did not especially attempt to arouse emotion in her listeners, she at least clearly showed how the music made her feel. Possibly it all comes to the same thing. For taking a cheerful attitude toward her listeners, she left her listeners cheerful also.

Solomon, the pianist, made his first appearance at the Town Hall this evening, presenting among other familiar works the Sonata in B minor, op. 58, of Chopin. He proved a skillful, clear-headed performer; an artist of style and individuality.

Phyllis Archibald, contralto, appeared in Carnegie Hall this evening, with Richard Hageman as her accompanist. In the songs of Strauss, "Ruhe, meine Seele," and "Traumwandler die Dämmerung," she disclosed a rich, deep voice and a well-considered manner of interpretation. W. P. T.

### Sowerby 'Northland' Suite Heard in Minneapolis

**M**INNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Programs for the last two concerto's of the Minneapolis Symphony have leaned rather heavily toward the light and easy, and this fact, coupled with a tendency to repetition, has been of small encouragement to a concertgoer. For one program we had performances of the overture to "The Magic Flute," Schubert's "Verklärte Nacht," repeated, and Liszt's "Les Préludes," to each of which was brought an interpretation that redeemed the concert from unmilitated dullness. For the next program we heard Haydn's symphony in C major, known as the "Bear"; Chabrier's bucolic, and slightly jazzy, "Marche Joyeuse," and Sowerby's suite, "From the Northland."

All that need be said about the march is contained in the above four words. The symphony plodded rather weakly and heavily on its way, with the instruments in the orchestra somewhat antagonistic in the matter of pitch and with the ensemble not what it usually is under Mr. Verbruggen's leadership. The men were not able and there resulted differences of opinion concerning points of attack.

This concert served one very good purpose, for it brought to Minneapolis for the first time the composition by Mr. Sowerby, which is the best of his compositions we have heard here. He has apparently forsaken the ways of unnaturalness and gone to nature for his inspiration. He hitched his creative faculties to those of a greater than he, as many more have done, and we find some rather remarkable tributes to Richard Wagner scattered through the movements. Mr. Sowerby might, of course, have done much worse; far better 10 seconds with Wagner than a noon of ages with knights of the cabaret.

Mr. Sowerby has faithfully reproduced in musical terminology the messages nature gave him. He has discovered nothing of a very profound character, but does not plumb the depths; his note is not reaching why; but while his pictures are apostrophes to the apparent, they are more or less sincere. He interprets tones, not their essence; voices, but not the tremendously vital forces that lie at the foundation of the sentient world. The gratifying thing about this work lies in the fact that this promising young writer has left the old standards behind and is looking toward the destiny that may be his. His gain in technique, in directness, in symmetry of form and beauty is noteworthy, and he has won more reasonable, more sane mastery over his orchestral material.

For soloists at the two concerts we had, for the first, Rudolph Ganz, pianist and conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, who gave a finished rendering of the Tchaikovsky Concerto in B flat. There was no discovery of a note; he was not the most distinguished man with his violin playing. Art won in the choice of a career, but something of the sureness, the restraint and the fine rhythmic quality of her violin playing has

### New York Stage Notes

William Kent will succeed Bernard Gorcy in the principal comedy role of "Song of the Flame" at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York, next week.

Lawrence J. Anhalt, who presented "Princess Ida" last season, will soon offer a succession of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas in New York.

### AMUSEMENTS

**R**OZA PONSELLA

MECHANIC HALL

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 26

Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

On Sale

MUSIC SHOP

310 Main Street., WORCESTER

# Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## A Floor Covering Which Has Come Out of the Kitchen

INDUBITABLY floors are neglected in decorative arrangements, particularly by the amateur. Perhaps their lowly position and the fact that one must tread on them has demeaned their aesthetic importance in the opinion of house-holders. Wall coverings, woodwork, draperies excite interest, but floors commonly remain just boards—except, of course, for the rugs which often are selected with knowledge and taste and which can be used with equal success over the linoleums which decorators are learning to prefer to hard wood.

It takes time and arguments to overcome an association in one's thought of a specific thing with a special place, and when one names linoleum as a decorative fabric many people—those whose habit it is to think in terms of the past—immediately have visions of oil cloth on the floors of old-fashioned kitchens and bath rooms. The finer linoleums of today, however, have little resemblance to that remote ancestor.

Certain good qualities persist, it is true. For instance, the art linoleums are, like their progenitors, easily wiped free from the surface dust which is the only dirt which can attack them; they are resilient under the feet; they are warm; they are silent. But they have "come out of the kitchen," they are aristocrats.

**A Type for Every Need**

Three hundred designs and colors have been developed—not arbitrarily but with rooms of certain types in view. For entrance halls, sun parlors, and dining rooms, for instance, there are marble, mosaic, and tile effects, and recently has been shown a delightful red brick pattern of remarkable texture and color. For drawing rooms there are plain, simple, and striated Jasper surfaces not only in wood tones but in those echoing the painted furniture or the colored woodwork which is succeeding the ivory-white that has worn out its welcome. Carpet patterns, very satisfactory for bedrooms, are available with plain borders which may match the tint of the baseboard thus tying floor and wall together.

In period rooms linoleum is at home. Its design and surface may be chosen to correspond with an Italian or Spanish interior which, deriving from Greece or Rome, needs a floor worked out in geometrical marble blocks. For a house of Dutch colonial type are to be had floors seemingly made of variegated bricks delightfully breaking up the light.

The most durable linoleums are fabrics in which the pattern goes through to the back, but where expense must be cut the serviceability of printed ones is not to be discounted.

### Discovering the Quality

The composition of linoleum is written in its name, which means flax oil. A juice extracted from the seed oil, a juice extracted from the seed oil, and commonly known as linseed oil. Exposed to the air this becomes thick, acquiring the appearance and many of the qualities of rubber, one of which is that of being almost impervious to water. Into this thick substance is pressed pulverized cork, which is absolutely waterproof. Ponderous steel rollers compress the mixture on a backing of a superior quality of burlap.

The expert in Oriental rugs at once examines their backs in order to judge their quality. So, too, in buying linoleum the under side tells the story. Qualities made of other materials than burlap are inferior in strength, and the buyer should be able to distinguish through the coating of paint with which the back is covered the fact that the best material has been used.

### Laying and Care

Linoleum must be laid by an expert without tacks or cracks over a lining of builders' felt. If laid directly over boards it suffers from the contracting and expanding which

### HAIR NETS 24 for \$1.00 (postpaid)

Fine Quality Human Hair. Bobbed or Long Hair, each \$1.00. Fine Gunny Large or Small size Cap or Fringe. Single or Double Mesh.

White or Gray, 12 for \$1.00

We sincerely appreciate your generous response

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**Camelia Cleansing Cream**  
delighted to remove even  
the most minute and tight  
pores, cleanses the skin and leaves  
it soft, supple and velvety.  
Prepared from  
the finest ingredients,  
absolutely guaranteed.

Mail orders filled.

ADAMS F. THOMAS

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Refined women can earn substantial incomes, full or part time, from home. Underwear from neighbors and friends. Work is pleasant, well paid, and attractive prices make sales and renders easy. No experience needed.

Crochet Underwear is made of the best quality Crepe de Chine, Nylon and other materials, fully finished. Write for catalog and details.

Clothing Underwear Co., Inc.

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**Lesson Book Stand**

Designed for reading or study. The open book stand is in place on the upper shelf, and the lower shelf is just the right height and distance to suit the eyes of the reader. Books are adjustable. The lower shelf will hold two books. Made of pressure treated pine, both are convenient to place just where you want it.

Mail order filled.

Agents Wanted

COFFEE SPECIALTY COMPANY

55 Plymouth Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

wood undergoes at varying temperatures. Linoleum is laid at right angles to the boards and is cemented down, being carried slightly up under the floor molding, which is temporarily removed for the purpose. All seams are sealed with waterproof cement.

The care of linoleums is easy but it is a definite technique. In laid and plain linoleums are wiped clean with cloths made damp in tepid water and suds of mild pure soap; they should

never be flooded. They are then waxed with a weighted brush or brick and cared for like wood. Printed linoleum should be varnished.

A floor ought to be the first consideration of a decorator, and the walls, ceiling and woodwork properly scaled to its original tone. However, when it is not possible completely to reorganize a room in this fundamental way, one can go backward and find a floor which gives the darkest tone to the structural elements of the room. It need not on this account be dull, it may be so bright a tone as to rescue from nonentity some trivial apartment. It is possible to receive help as to color schemes and harmonious walls and draperies.

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# HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Enjoy a hockey game with all the comforts of your fireside—or a cutter ride buried in buffalo robes, through gorgeous Mount Royal Park in the very centre of the city.

As spectator or participant, suit your fancy in the winter sports of Montreal. Tobogganning on a mile-long slide, skating, skiing, snow-shoeing and horseback riding—in the delightfully exhilarating Canadian climate, amid surroundings that cannot be surpassed anywhere in the World.

*Don't bother about equipment or togs. Your hotel will rent them to you for a nominal fee*

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MONTREAL, CANADA



## Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

"LET me, the Transportation Act," he said, "be the transportation among railroad men who believe that the Act of 1920 contained many features which have been helpful to the roads. Some of the objectionable clauses, such as the reactivation of earnings and even the Labor Board, of which some executives object, are uncounteracted by the good which is found in the major provisions of the act."

The first evidence of a movement to make changes in the act, under which railroad service has been immeasurably improved, came when the Potter plan was first announced to the world. Later came proposals that the Labor Board be eliminated and complicated machinery set up in its place, following which a bill for compensation consolidations within three years, and a confirmation of all earnings above 6 per cent, came immediately.

The question of pooling revenues—of taking from one forcibly to give to another—was involved, but it was not precluded, except in a railroad sense. Indirectly, for such steps, the primary purpose of this entire proceeding is to help one railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Had the directors of the railroads in the decade preceding federal control exercised reasonable prudence, no such problem would have arisen. If rail earnings can be taken from one company and given to another, an extension of this to all industry could readily follow.

### Newspapers on Trains

Trains of the Frisco Lines will have the Christian Science Monitor in their cars or observation cars, arrangements having been made with J. W. Nourse, general passenger agent. The trains to be equipped include the Florida, trains of the Frisco Lines from Kansas City, those on the Kansas City-Frisco Special, leaving Kansas City at 6 p.m., carrying observation car to Jacksonville and through sleeper to Miami, and the Sunnyland, leaving Kansas City at 9 a.m. with through cars to St. Petersburg, New Orleans and Atlanta. The route is via Memphis and Birmingham.

The railroads on whose trains The Christian Science Monitor is now carried are Atlantic & Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Albany, Chicago Great Western, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Eastern, Illinois, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Frisco Lines, Denver & Rio Grande, Great Northern, Gulf Coast Lines, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Pacific International, Rock Island, Southern, Soo Line, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Western Pacific.

**Engineer Never Disciplined**  
When "Uncle Day" Robinson, Rock Island engineer, brought the Golden State Limited into Dalhart, Texas, recently on his round trip completed a service of 50 years during which he has never been involved in a train accident, nor disciplined for infraction of any of the numerous rules.

Mr. Robinson attributed his perfect record to the fact that from the time he was called for duty until released after, he kept his feet on the work he had to do. During his railroad career, he estimates that he traveled 2,500,000 miles, or the equivalent to 100 times around the globe. He was the first mayor of Dalhart, Tex., chairman of the local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and member of various Rock Island Clubs, one of which is named in his honor. Mr. Robinson retired to the management of his farms.

### Section Four in the South

Section Four of the Interstate Commerce Act, the "long and short haul" clause, will be a matter of importance to Miami and contiguous points in a short time, according to F. J. Lisman, New York banker, economist and railroad expert.

The numerous steamship lines now operating to that point will create a situation similar to that at every point where rail and water lines meet in connection with railroads, unless the present heavy rates of freight decrease somewhat, will find it necessary to meet the water rates at Miami, and the combination rates at inland points. By that is meant the "padding."

## GREATER BOSTON

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Rooms with private bath for two persons, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00 per day. Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$10.00 and \$8.00. Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$3.00 per day.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

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Rooms with private bath for two persons, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00 per day. Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$10.00 and \$8.00. Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$3.00 per day.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

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1000 Rooms, Each with Bath  
Room and Bath \$3.00 and up  
Double room, and bath \$4.00 and up  
Rooms, single beds \$6.00 and up  
Parlor, bedroom and bath \$8.00  
The Christian Science Monitor will be delivered to rooms of guests upon request.



### VIENNA WOMEN AID DELINQUENT

Youthful Offenders, Under Care of Women, Becoming More Tractable

VIENNA, Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Commandant Allen, the energetic chief of the London Women's Police Service, recently gave in Vienna, a lecture on the aims and scope of the uniformed force in England. Though the results of that information have proved most successful, it is not the intention of the Austrian authorities to provide women for such work. "But," said President Schober, chief of the Austrian service, in an interview, "as soon as finances allow, we hope to enlist more women for that preventive and after-care side of our work, in which we already have some 20 engaged."

Since the idea died out that the people exist for the police, and not the police for the people, this social branch of the service has been gradually enlisting the help of more and more women. There are care committees to fight the neglect and brutalization of the homeless youth of a great city.

Child beggars are now placed in charge of these committees. They visit the houses of those who have come in touch with the police, and one woman is chief of the section which examines children in custody, to recommend them or not, as the case may be, for transference to a home.

In this home—a new and enlarged one was opened in 1923—there is a room for 40 children who can be left here till they are 18. Besides a

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Write for illustrated folder

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CHICAGO

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OREGON BRIDGE COMPLETED

PORLAND, Ore., Jan. 11 (Special)

—Harrisburg bridge, the last link in the Pacific highway which extends from one end of the state to the other, from Portland to the California line, has been completed. The new bridge crosses the Willamette River at Harrisburg and replaces a

50-year-old ferry boat.

40 children who can be left here till they are 18. Besides a

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120 rooms \$2.00  
200 rooms with pri-  
vate toilet \$2.50-\$3.00  
600 rooms with pri-  
vate bath \$3.00-\$4.00  
800 rooms with pri-  
vate bath \$3.50-\$4.50

Single Double

\$1.50 \$2.00  
\$2.00-\$2.50  
\$2.50-\$3.00  
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## PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK ARE LOWER

Cattle and Lambs Off More  
Than Hogs—Receipts  
Continue Liberal

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—(Special)—After reaching new high prices on the current crop, both steers and big hogs reached new high points last week, with the result that values closed rather sharply under the high leads early in the week, and 10 to 15 cents under a week earlier, with light lights 15 to 20 cents off, according to the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

A droopy, dressed trade was a weakening factor in all branches of the live-stock trade, more depressed probably in the cattle and lamb trade than on the hog market.

Most grades of fed steers lost 25 to 40 cents, exceptions being well-finished heifers and yearlings which had seen enough conditioning to make them good to choice. Rough plain heavy steers got the hardest slap.

The dressed lamb declined 75 cents to \$1.40 per lb., the dressed mutton 50 cents, lamb points falling as much as \$3 to \$5.

Receipts of all species continued liberal, although there was some abatement as contrasted with a week earlier.

During the past two weeks, however,

approximately 65,000 head of cattle have arrived at 11 large markets, a supply entirely too bountiful to permit an active trade, especially as the bulk of this supply has comprised steers of 1000 to 1200 lbs., short-fed offerings, with a liberal sprinkling of merely warmed-up specimens.

At the week's high time the average cost of hogs jumped to \$12.40 at Chicago, packers dropping out of the market, and the average for over-all hogs cost was around \$11.75, with the top \$12.50 for 160-pound averages, although \$13 was paid on the advance for similar kinds.

The spread between weighty butchers and underweights continued to narrow. Packed sow hams from

the fat steer runs, the extreme top on yearlings was \$11.25, no heavies selling above \$11, although moderate sprinklings made \$10.50 to \$10.85.

Steers that had been fed 90 to 120 days mostly in the bulk of the fat steer run sold at \$8.75, rough steers with weight but very plain, selling downward to \$8.25.

Kids were down 25 cents or more

steers that had had only a short stay in the feed lot and of value to sell at \$8.50 to \$8.25 at this time recently.

The decline on lower grade steers and the increased supply of the last few weeks has brought the cost of heavy cows and heifers, but an interesting development occurred in the cow trade, strong 25 to 50-cent price, together with almost runaway activity featuring canners, cutters and cuttoners.

As a result the spread between low-grade offerings and good to choice kinds is now the narrowest of the season. Bulls declined 25 to 35c and yearlings, after selling actively and sharply higher, declined to the previous week's close.

Fat lambs topped at \$15.50 early in the week, but the practical top late was \$14, with a spread of \$14.80 to \$14.50 taking the bulk. Excessively heavy lambs sold below \$14, illustrating the point.

Yearlings suffered in sympathy with lambs, going mostly at \$12 to \$12.50.

Sheep showed relatively little change, scarcity being the supporting factor.

## SELLING PRESSURE DEPRESSES WHEAT ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—(Special)—Heavy sell pressure which developed on an early return in the wheat market to the Chicago Board of Trade in private. The increased selling was associated with an opinion from a trade authority here that wheat values in the United States would have to undergo a substantial drop before there would be movement on the foreign side.

He called attention especially to wheat shipments backlog in Canada not only at terminals but at country points as well, and also gave emphasis to reports of unexpected shipments from Germany and Russia.

Wheat opened up, showing a slight drop, May (new) \$11.72 to \$11.72, and July \$14.90 to \$15.00, was followed by a fractional advance and then by a sudden reaction that carried May down to \$13.90 and July to \$14.80.

Commodities were seen, influenced by wheat. After opening at \$4 off to 4¢ up, May \$33 to \$33 1/4, the corn market scored slight gains, and then underwent a sag to 4¢ off, May \$44 to \$43 1/2, and July \$44 to \$43 1/2, followed by a

fractional advance and then by a sudden reaction that carried May down to \$43 1/2 and July to \$43 1/4. Corn and oats were seen, influenced by wheat. After opening at 4¢ off to 4¢ up, May \$33 to \$33 1/4, the corn market scored slight gains, and then underwent a sag to 4¢ off, May \$44 to \$43 1/2, and July \$44 to \$43 1/2, followed by a

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## ELEVEN SOCCER TEAMS ADVANCE

Three Matches in the First Round, Challenge Cup Play, Drawn

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The first round of the open competition for the National Challenge Cup got under way last Saturday and Sunday with all of the strongest soccer combinations which take in the territory from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard participating. Fourteen teams, including 11 others, were advanced to the second round, while three matches resulted in draws, replays of which will be in order over the coming week-end. The second round will be completed not later than Feb. 7.

One of the outstanding results of the opening round which means the crowning of a new national champion was the easy manner in which the New Bedford Football Club beat the present champion, the Shawsheen Soccer Club—by 5 goals to 0.

The losers made a fairly even match of it in the first period and were trailing 1-0 at the one goal; but the Whalers fired six shots and scored four goals in the closing half, the last three requiring a period of six minutes.

The score is gaining in popularity, increasing rapidly as is clearly indicated at Mavik Stadium, Tiverton, R. I., last Sunday, when the Providence and Fall River football clubs met. Despite the fact that the prevailing winds were not of the best and unbroken conditions were very close to 10,000 persons witnessed the match and saw the Providence booters eliminated by the hustling aggregation from Fall River by the score of 3 to 2.

At the same time, the two teams locked with one each; but Fall River proved their class in the wind-up session by adding two more tallies while the visitors could score only one.

### Meet Little Trouble

The J. P. Coats representatives of Pawtucket, R. I., had little trouble in advancing to the second round of their competition. The Worsted Football Club of Forge Village, Mass., by 4 goals to 1. The Threadworkers netted once in the initial session and three more in the final half. The losers secured the only tally in the second half of the period.

The biggest upset of first-round matches in the East was the drawn game between the Trenton Football Club of Trenton, N. J., and the Phillipsburg, N. J., Club of the New Jersey Soccer League. It was almost decided before the match that the Trentonians, one of the three qualifying teams in the eastern division, would fall before the attack of the Quakers. Each club had one in the first session and two in the final half and although two extra periods were played, the game ended without further score and will be replayed at Philadelphia tomorrow.

The next match of the eight scheduled was between the Brooklyn Wanderers and the Indiana Flooring Company at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, which ended in a 2-goal draw after overtime periods. Robert Miller, veteran Bethlehemer and Todd Millar, player of the Phylodayers, opened the scoring for his club in the first half. Immediately after half-time referee Cunningham awarded a penalty kick against Indiana, but McMillan, left fullback of Brooklyn, could not negotiate and was equalized in the second period and Miller equalized in the second overtime period. Real cup-tie soccer was witnessed in this match, with all players indulging in rough play.

### Boston Wins Hard Game

The Boston Soccer Club emerged more competition than was anticipated in its match with the Forest River Club of Quincy, Mass., and only after hard struggle did the Hub outfit triumph over the Ship-builders by 2 to 1.

American League soccer proved too much for the Yonkers Thistle Football Club, Yonkers, N. Y., who were defeated a score of 1-0. At the hands of the New York Giants Football Club, while the Bethlehem Steel aggregation easily defeated their league mates—the Newark Soccer Club. The goals of 1-0, the most amazing feature of this match was the failure of Archie Stark to make a single goal against the New Yorkers in view of the fact that three weeks ago he had established an American League record record and that club by scoring 10 in a single game in the individual goal scoring columns of the American Soccer League with 32 to his credit.

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The Cleveland Thistle Foothall Club lost to the MacKenzie Foothall Club of Akron by 2 goals to 1.

ALLEGHENY SIGNS MERRITT

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WILLIAMS MAKES HOLE IN ONE

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 22.—Dr. C. D. Williams of Milton, Mass., member of the Pinehurst and the Country Club, made a one-hole in one year yesterday when he scored his iron shot on the 153-yard eleventh hole of the No. 1 course. Dr. Williams is playing with Ronald MacDonald of Sherbrooke, Que.

## Ottawa Has Close Call from New York

Americans Nearly Tie Score in Last Period—Pittsburgh Wins Again

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals
Ottawa	14	2	4	17-29
Montreal	11	2	4	33-34
Pittsburgh	8	1	9	37-37
New York	8	1	11	25-45
St. Patricks	5	1	10	40-45
Boston	4	1	11	36-48

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22 (Special)—The New York Americans, by means of a stirring third-period rally, gave Ottawa the closest escape from defeat of the local professionals season as yet. The two teams had been tied with all of the strength soccer combinations which take in the territory from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard participating. Fourteen teams, including 11 others, were advanced to the second round, while three matches resulted in draws, replays of which will be in order over the coming week-end. The second round will be completed not later than Feb. 7.

One of the outstanding results of the opening round which means the crowning of a new national champion was the easy manner in which the New Bedford Football Club beat the present champion, the Shawsheen Soccer Club—by 5 goals to 0.

The losers made a fairly even match of it in the first period and were trailing 1-0 at the one goal; but the Whalers fired six shots and scored four goals in the closing half, the last three requiring a period of six minutes.

The score is gaining in popularity, with increasing popularity as is clearly indicated at Mavik Stadium, Tiverton, R. I., last Sunday, when the Providence and Fall River football clubs met. Despite the fact that the prevailing winds were not of the best and unbroken conditions were very close to 10,000 persons witnessed the match and saw the Providence booters eliminated by the hustling aggregation from Fall River by the score of 3 to 2.

At the same time, the two teams locked with one each; but Fall River proved their class in the wind-up session by adding two more tallies while the visitors could score only one.

### Meet Little Trouble

The J. P. Coats representatives of Pawtucket, R. I., had little trouble in advancing to the second round of their competition. The Worsted Football Club of Forge Village, Mass., by 4 goals to 1. The Threadworkers netted once in the initial session and three more in the final half. The losers secured the only tally in the second half of the period.

The biggest upset of first-round matches in the East was the drawn game between the Trenton Football Club of Trenton, N. J., and the Phillipsburg, N. J., Club of the New Jersey Soccer League. It was almost decided before the match that the Trentonians, one of the three qualifying teams in the eastern division, would fall before the attack of the Quakers. Each club had one in the first session and two in the final half and although two extra periods were played, the game ended without further score and will be replayed at Philadelphia tomorrow.

The next match of the eight scheduled was between the Brooklyn Wanderers and the Indiana Flooring Company at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, which ended in a 2-goal draw after overtime periods. Robert Miller, veteran Bethlehemer and Todd Millar, player of the Phylodayers, opened the scoring for his club in the first half. Immediately after half-time referee Cunningham awarded a penalty kick against Indiana, but McMillan, left fullback of Brooklyn, could not negotiate and was equalized in the second period and Miller equalized in the second overtime period. Real cup-tie soccer was witnessed in this match, with all players indulging in rough play.

### Boston Wins Hard Game

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## MILLERS DEFEAT CANADIAN SOO, 5-4

Home Team Overcomes a Three-Goal Lead in Central Hockey League Game

CENTRAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals
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The locals scored two goals inside of 30 seconds half way through the first period and played a strong defensive game after that. They added one more to the score at the end of the period.

The Millers trailed, going into the third period by a score of 3 to 1, but followed by a goal by Harry Bourne, for each side a perfect barrage of shots was unleashed on J. P. Walsh, Soo goalie, and while he did magnificently work after the Minnesoos took the lead, the locals were porous. Soo defense, three found their mark following Quesnelle's score to give the Millers their victory.

The first score came in the opening session of the game, when the Soo scored a goal in the middle of the first period. Since the inception of the winter sports as a leading competition in Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Hockey Club defeated the Canadian Soo 5-2.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1926

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## EDITORIALS

The decision that will fix the official attitude of the United States toward the World Court is to be made soon. Whether its proponents in the Senate choose to invoke closure to stop the filibustering tactics of its few opponents there, a question they are discussing at this writing, is of little consequence.

**Senate,  
Not  
World Court,  
on Trial**

The essential fact is that the crisis in the ultimate relation of the United States to the Court is at hand. The thought universally expressed is that the world tribunal is on trial, and a verdict that will decide its fate is imminent in the United States Senate.

While this idea is general, it does not present the situation with strict accuracy. It is true that the Senate is about to determine the official, legal relation of the United States to the Court, but it is not the Court that is on trial. If the verdict of the Senate should be against American participation in the world tribunal, the Court would go right on as it has been doing, growing in the respect of mankind, in the rational performance of its functions and supported by all the enlightened and progressive nations aside from the United States. The test that is at hand is not of the Court, but of the American people and their Senate.

Thus far every bit of evidence obtainable has indicated that the people are overwhelmingly in favor of joining the Court. The test question for the people is whether at the last moment they will allow themselves to be confused and turned aside from their purpose by the small but vociferous band of the Court's foes in the Senate and by the extraordinary "arguments" put forth by them. For the Senate as a whole the test is identical—will its members who have already declared themselves in sufficient numbers to pass the Court resolution stick to their soberly acquired, publicly announced convictions, follow the commands of their national party conventions, both Democratic and Republican, the advice of two Presidents, including the one now in office, and the clearly expressed will of the people? or will enough of them be frightened and stampeded by the little group of irreconcilables so that American adhesion to the Court will be unreasonably delayed or defeated?

When one examines the character of the latest attacks on the Court by its enemies, it seems impossible that either the people or the majority of the Senate will fail in the test. Consider a few of the "charges" with which the loudest noise is now being made, each one an insult to the intelligence of the people and the Senate.

"There is no real sentiment in the United States for the Court," is a favorite. "The resolutions of hundreds of organizations and the floods of letters deluging senators for it have been bought and paid for by Edward Bok and the international bankers." No explanation of what Mr. Bok or the bankers hope to get out of their enormous expenditure is given. Why should there be? The men making this charge expect the churches, the colleges, the women's clubs, the chambers of commerce, the great industrial and professional and agricultural organizations numbering millions of members, to accept it without question. What a tribute!

The supposed hostility of the United States for England is dragged out of the junk heap of worn-out bogeys. One speaker along this line charges that the advocates of the Court are Anglophiles and "pacifists," and says the Court is worthless, because it has "no authority, no sovereignty, no law, no sanction." Yet he warns America that this helpless thing will destroy the Nation's liberties. He rises to the full height of patriotic eloquence thus:

The question of international indebtedness is the next imbroglio to be exploded. If the European nations are permitted to saddle a debt of \$85,000,000,000 upon us, the United States will be mortgaged for the next fifty years.

Is it believable that either the people or the Senate will be moved to anything but derisive laughter by such talk? Will not more threats of "exploding imbroglios" hasten rather than delay a favorable vote on adhesion to the World Court?

The Women's Freedom League in London, Eng., has raised the question of the practical exclusion of women from decorations conferred by the British Government.

In a recent letter to Stanley Baldwin, this organization very reasonably takes exception to the fact that, whereas in the last British honors conferred upon men two viscounts, two baronets, five privy councilorships and fifty-five knight bachelorships, "not one woman has received an honor of any importance." Women's names suggested by the league as suitable include those of Mrs. Alderton, Mayor of Colchester in 1923-24; Mrs. Mercer, Mayor of Birkenhead, 1924-25; Margaret Bondfield and Mrs. Wintingham, ex-members of Parliament; Annie E. F. Horniman, Sybil Thorndike and Lillian Baylis, representing the stage; Cicely Hamilton, writer and speaker; Lucy Kemp-Welch, artist; Gertrude Bell, explorer; Lillian Barker, Governor of the Girls' Borstal Institute at Aylesbury; Commandant Mary S. Allen, organizer of women police; and Maud Royden, preacher.

It would be easy to add to this distinguished series, but the names mentioned are sufficient to show that there is no lack of untitled women in Britain well qualified by valuable and prolonged public service for the official decorations in question. Other considerations have also to be taken into account, but they are only of secondary nature. They concern the extent to which it may be good tactics for women to press for titles which are part of an outworn system of aristocracy already condemned by public opinion in the United States, Canada, and Australia.

Even in Britain, when the Labor Party was in office, practically no additions were made to those possessing such honors. The Conservative

Government nevertheless has revived the system by issuing this year a conventional list of pre-war dimensions. It is beside the mark, therefore, to argue that women should be more high-minded than men in not seeking inclusion. The Women's Freedom League has thus brought to light a matter which deserves attention, for no discrimination between men and women can be defended which is based otherwise than upon the value of their services rendered to the community.

It may be somewhat difficult to convince apprehensive persons that it is vain to borrow trouble at all, but it

should not be a hard task to show to anyone the utter folly of attempting to borrow trouble when there is not enough of that disagreeable commodity to supply the demand. In recent months, and indeed for some years, the people of the United States have viewed with misgivings the possibly early exhausting of the visible supply of anthracite. It has not been at all difficult, when the task was undertaken, to conjure up a possible future condition where there would actually be none of that fuel obtainable at any price. So just as one listens when the grocer announces that potatoes or apples are scarce, and therefore that their cost must be higher than usual, or when someone else says coal is scarce and that therefore there naturally is great rivalry as to who shall be permitted to mine it and transport it to bin or cellar and consequently there must be a premium placed on what remains, the innocent bystander, in the role of the ultimate consumer, unquestioningly accepts the conclusions as justified and allows himself to be made unhappy.

Now, after this more or less willing submission to a suppositional state or condition, comes the report of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey of the Department of Forests and Waters, announcing that there is sufficient anthracite in that State to supply the ordinary demand for a period of 100 years. This estimate is based upon present normal demands and the increasing demand which is possible, calculated upon the percentages of recovery under methods now employed. It is shown that there is the astounding total of 16,354,676,000 tons of coal remaining in the fields of that State, and that of this approximately 9,000,000,000 are recoverable. A comparison of these figures with those formerly based upon the estimated original tonnage of the anthracite field shows that less than one-fourth of the original deposits have been removed.

Less than a century ago, as is well known, it had not been discovered that anthracite could be utilized as a fuel. Perhaps before another hundred years have passed it will have been found that all necessary heat and power can be generated more cheaply by other means than by the consumption of coal or even oil. Just as coal, both anthracite and bituminous, has almost completely displaced the use of wood as a fuel, so within the next half century or less it may be found that the turbine turned by water power now allowed to go to waste will displace coal, as well as its oils and gases.

There is an economic proposition involved in all this. With the fact established that there is coal enough for all present and immediate future needs, the people have a right to feel that they are entitled to its use at a fair and reasonable price. And there is another point to be considered. Those who are somewhat selfishly holding on to this natural product of the earth may find it to their advantage to make it available while there is still a demand and a market for it. It may not have been supposed that coal is a perishable crop. But there is nothing more certain than that the American people will not forever permit themselves to be imposed upon and inconvenienced by the monopolistic practices, either of capitalistic proprietors or entrenched organizations of workingmen.

There is the familiar saying, often quoted but always accepted with more or less reservation, that "fact is stranger than fiction." In substantiation of this, however, there comes out of a little Kentucky village the simple story of the steadfastness and devotion to duty of Sam Collins, a federal prohibition director, who refused to accept what to any person in the ordinary walks of life would have amounted to a fortune if he would voluntarily quit his office. He was asked to do nothing more than this. But his answer to the agent of the wealthy bootlegger who is said to have admitted that the attempt was made to influence him was, "What would you say if somebody would come and offer you \$100,000 to desert your client right when he needed you most?"

That was the identical amount which Sam Collins refused to reach out and take in his hands in cash as the price of unfaithfulness. Convinced that their effort had failed, the persons who were seeking immunity from prosecution again held out the tempting offer of a job with a continuing annual salary of \$12,500 as supervisor of a thriving "soft drink" manufacturing plant. Not realizing the source of this offer, Mr. Collins had decided to consider it favorably, when a raid on the factory disclosed the fact that the product turned out was really that of a brewery engaged in making and selling real beer. Sam Collins continued, until the reorganization of the enforcement unit, to draw his salary of \$4600 a year, satisfied that he was doing his duty.

The sequel to the story is that the simple justice for which Sam Collins so bravely stood finally overtook those who had attempted to influence him. Two of those who are said to have been anxious to protect their illegal traffic have been convicted and sentenced to terms in a federal prison. It is not for those who might have been tempted to say that the law would have taken its inevitable course, even had Sam Collins accepted the bribe offered. Perhaps it would. The law, whatever may be said to the

contrary, seems to have a way of doing that very thing. But because what would have meant a fortune to him was refused, simply as a part of the day's work, there is one man in the State of Kentucky who kept a clear conscience and is glad of it.

Newspapers in midwestern cities have published the story of Sam Collins's experience with rich bootleggers and influential violators of the law. It reads like a romance, and there is not a little romance in it. But there is more than that. There is, possibly, an explanation of the cause of the failure of enforcement in many sections of the United States. It is no secret that the persons determined to effect a nullification of prohibition by whatever means have discovered many who have lacked the moral courage possessed by Sam Collins of Kentucky.

Though beautiful in itself, this is not the reason why the Peace Tower and Bridge, newly completed and recently dedicated upon the rugged flank of Mt. Rubidoux, in California, merits more than mere mention as an accomplished engineering feat.

It was erected as a symbol of peace among the nations of the world, and as a tribute to Frank Augustus Miller, in recognition of his constant labor in the protection of civic beauty, community righteousness and world peace. Hence it stands as a symbol of the new spirit which is enveloping the globe and out of which the promise of the future gleams so brightly. Simple in design, and almost severe in outline, as it is described, its real beauty, for those with eyes to see it, is to be found not in the stones which comprise its edifice but in the truth for which it stands and which it represents in solid masonry.

It was fitting, therefore, that among those who gave addresses at its dedication should have been numbered Dr. David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University, because his name has long been identified with peace movements. And the sentiments he expressed did not belie his previous activities. "The one crying need of the world at this time," he declared, "is peace. And now for the first time in the history of the world a stone has been raised to peace." And surely none who has the true interests of humanity at heart will be found to oppose his hope that such monuments to peace shall be reared "all over this land, all over the earth." "We must pledge ourselves here and now to begin to teach our children not to hate, but to love other children; and in that way teach the nations not to hate, but to love one another."

Of course this teaching is nothing new. Yet it sounds strangely upon the ears, because for so long it has become the custom to think of such sentiments as impractical, as representing merely pleasant platitudes, and as the unreasoned beliefs of emotional idealists. It is becoming increasingly appreciated that war is the product of the mental qualities of hatred, greed, envy and malice, allowed to ferment in individual and national consciousness and unchecked by the higher moral tendencies. Similarly, the world is awakening to see that glorifying war with its alleged chivalries has implanted a false sense in thought, and it is daring to recognize that only by antidoting that false sense with its opposite, love, can any true progress be made.

After all, nations simply represent aggregations of individuals. Changes in national characteristics, therefore, involve changes in individual mentalities. The great majority in every nation desires peace and abhors war. Indeed it is only when the war passions are inflamed that the people can be stirred up to hatred of their neighbors and to war's unholy strife. It need not be long before Longfellow's beautiful words shall be envisioned in practical effect:

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals  
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!  
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,  
The holy melodies of love arise.

### Editorial Notes

In a metaphorical sense, on the tick of the clock at midnight on Dec. 31, 1925, a branch of horticulture saw the dawn of a new day in the United States. For at the opening of 1926 foreign grown narcissus bulbs were placed upon the proscribed list by the Department of Agriculture, and as Secretary Jardine has let it be known that there is no likelihood that the ruling will be modified, the American growers found themselves faced with the problem of supplying the American public with their need in this direction. Of course, the question before the growers is whether they can produce bulbs enough to keep pace with the demand that has been cultivated during the last quarter of a century. In 1925, for instance, considerably more than 130,000,000 such bulbs were imported. But already extensive preparations are under way to take care of the demand, though it is believed that barely one-half of this number will be available this year for the market. If conclusion may be drawn from other similar experiences, however, it will not be long before the American suburbanite once more has all the bulbs he desires.

Maybe Aristide Briand has never heard of David Hume, the English essayist, but it appears evident that he believes in his sentiment expressed in "The Epicurean" that "Art may make a suit of clothes; but Nature must produce a man." Anyhow it seems that if there is one individual in the whole city of Paris who worries not at all concerning his sartorial appearance, it is the man of the hour, the Premier. In his street clothes, it is said, he might be taken for a retired banker or an impudent business or professional man. Not long since he was on a Channel packet going over to a diplomatic conference when, the story is told, he asked some friends accompanying him, "How do you like this raglan?" His companions, diplomatic attachés, maintained a diplomatic silence. But the Premier just grinned and added, "I bought it at a department store, ready made, two years ago. It cost only 250 francs."

The metalclad airship will be constructed with such a shape, and it is interesting to note that not only will this feature increase the speed of the airship, but it will render the ship stronger, since the long thin form of previous airships has always been the cause of considerable hazard when flying in high gusty winds. This feature in the Shenandoah was, in fact, one of the major defects which resulted in the failure of the structure in the storm encountered over the midwestern states.

One of the most important aerodynamic questions which have had to be solved in the design of the airship has been the provision of adequate control. The control of the large rigid airships has never been very good from some standpoints, and with the new shape of the hull these problems have been increased. After careful study of the air flow over the hull in flight, as demonstrated in

### The Metalclad Airship of the Future

Aeronautical development in America is going through a period of considerable uncertainty, largely on account of the unsettled question of the large rigid airship. The problem of the future development of the rigid airship is a foremost one at the present time, since it concerns not only the immediate prospects of experimentation in this field but also the future possibilities of long-distance oceanic transportation by air.

In regard to the advisability of a continued program of experimentation in this field, there is a feeling among aeronautical engineers who are responsible for this development that the problem is being considered from a one-sided standpoint, since only the possible military and naval value of this type of aircraft is being considered, with an almost complete neglect of the commercial prospects of the airship.

That the airship has a very real commercial future can be well established from experiences of the past and a careful examination of the costs of operation, which provides every reason for believing that an oceanic airway could be maintained for passenger carrying at rates which would compare favorably with present rates now standard on ocean liners, and this in spite of the greater speed of the airship. Since, however, development work in this field is necessary, and the expenses involved in such work are definitely beyond the point of feasibility of a commercial organization, it becomes the duty of the Government to assist in the preliminary stages of this development.

Taking it as essential that airship development should continue, therefore, the question of the line of development to be followed becomes paramount. This question is probably more acute at the present time, owing to the fact that, in many respects, as far as America is concerned, a fresh start is about to be made. The Shenandoah was a replica of a 1916 Zeppelin, and, as such, was nine years old, as far as development was concerned, when she was wrecked. Tremendous advances have been made during this period, and, contrary to the conditions existing when the Shenandoah was fabricated, much of the knowledge representing this advancement is now in America and immediately available.

The demands of the large airship, if it is to be of commercial value, are that it be such as to inspire perfect confidence in operation. In other words, it must be fireproof, weatherproof, durable in structure, navigable in all kinds of weather, and economical. None of these factors was present sufficiently in any of the large rigid airships so far constructed.

The British airship R-34, which successfully crossed the Atlantic from England to New York and returned, experiencing some of the very worst Atlantic weather during each crossing, was afterward wrecked by a minor storm off the east coast of England.

The French Dixmude, of a type which, during the war, performed the longest regular flight ever made when the return flight from Bulgaria to South Africa was successfully carried out, disappeared in a storm during the latter part of 1923. And yet there is good reason to believe that a modern airship, built along the lines of the most up-to-date development, would not be subject to weather conditions as have the forerunners of this type.

All previous rigid airships have been constructed along the plan of a skeleton framework, similar to that of a suspension bridge, covered with an outer covering of fabric. The demands of lightness in structural weight necessitated such a method of fabrication, but as a result of extensive studies in this field, airship construction has been carried past this stage, just as time and experience carried shipbuilding from wood into metal construction.

The proposal for the construction of a metal airship, which has been before the Army and Navy air services for some months, and is now under consideration by a congressional House committee, represents the starting of a new era in large airship construction which will, with little doubt, usher in the commercial, reliable airship in which as much confidence may be placed as is now the case in the ocean liner.

The technical problems involved in the construction of a metalclad airship such as the one suggested are of considerable complexity, but have, as a result of several years' close study, been completely mastered to a degree which insures success.

The airship will have a metal framework, in some respects similar to that employed in previous rigid airships but very much more simple. In place of the customary fabric covering, such as was used in the construction of the Shenandoah, the new ship will be metal covered. That is, it will have a covering of thin sheet metal over the metal framework, which will be extremely light and at the same time very strong, and in itself greatly add to the strength of the entire airship.

The proposed airship will be small compared with the Shenandoah, because it is planned by the engineers responsible for the design of the metalclad airship to experiment primarily with a design of such size as to provide all the requirements for the experimental work, while at the same time entailing a comparatively small expenditure. The first ship will, therefore, be 200,000 cubic feet in capacity, or about one-tenth the size of the Shenandoah.

The entire ship will be made of duralumin, a metal which, while of extreme lightness, possesses the tensile strength of mild steel. The entire hull of the airship is to be plated with thin sheet duralumin, riveted on in plates. A special riveting machine has been developed whereby the riveting can be carried out at the rate of 132 rivets a minute.

Although a specially treated rubberized diaphragm has been designed for the gas containers inside the hull of the airship, it is extremely interesting to note that, as a result of prolonged study, it has been found possible to render the entire metal hull itself gas-tight, in spite of the riveting of the plates. This has been solved with surprising efficiency, with the result that an osmosis of the order of only one-tenth that of goldbeater's skin has been obtained for the metal hull itself.

The airship will be extremely strong, the minimum factor of safety of the hull being six, or approximately four times that of the Shenandoah, while for the very worst conditions to be encountered a minimum factor of safety of three is guaranteed for any part of the ship.

In addition to the inherent safety of the structure of the airship, it is noticeable that the actual shape of the airship will lend itself to increased safety to a marked degree. Unlike the Shenandoah, the Los Angeles, and in fact all previous rigid airships, the shape of the hull of the metalclad airship will be comparatively short and broad.

Whereas in the past it has generally been thought that the most suitable shape for a streamline body is very long and narrow, with a comparatively sharp nose, recent experiments in wind tunnels, in which models of airships may be tested to determine the extent of the wind forces acting upon them, have shown that a short and very much broader shape for the hull of an airship would offer less resistance to the air.

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One of the most important aerodynamic questions which have had to be solved in the design of the airship has been the provision of adequate control. The control of the large rigid airships has never been very good from some standpoints, and with the new shape of the hull these problems have been increased. After careful study of the air flow over the hull in flight, as demonstrated in

the wind tunnel, it has been found possible to perfect a satisfactory system for the control of the new airship.

Very great have been the problems which have had to be overcome in perfecting the design of a metal airship, and not the least of these has been the problem of rendering the metal hull immune from the deteriorative effects of the continual exposure to the atmospheric conditions.

This has been achieved by the perfecting of an emulsion which is applied to the entire surface of the hull and which is both lasting and entirely effective in preserving the metal from corrosive action. In fact, so complete is the protective nature of the emulsion that a specimen of the metal partly coated with the chemical varnish, after being immersed in concentrated nitric acid for a considerable time, showed no signs of corrosion except that which had not been treated. This latter was entirely eaten away by the acid, leaving the thin wafer of the varnish with which the metal had been coated, untouched.

With the completion of the preliminary metalclad airship